The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NOTES.

Temper of the House on Proposed Naval Improvements.

Remarks Mr. Sumner Intended to Make on Mr. Greeley's Death.

Political Considerations Not to Weigh in Post-Office Removals.

Caucus of the Republican Senators Last Night.

Mr. Cox's Credit Mobilier Committee and the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It so happens that the first recommendation of the message and reports likely to receive attention from Congress is the important one so forcibly dwelt upon by Secretary Robeson, with reference to the increase of the navy by the construction of first-class iron steam vessels. The very first bill which came up in the morning hour was that matured by the Naval Committee of the House at the last session, and reported today by the Chairman, Mr. Scofield. It provides for the construction of ten iron sloops-of-war, the cost of which is estimated at from $400,000 to $500,000 each. The bill immediately attracted general attention and considerable discussion. The debate developed the fact that the recommendation meets with very strong support, evincing, on the part of the House, a recognition of our almost entire helplessness in this respect. There was much diversity of opinion developed about the details of the bill, but it was plainly evident today that if a safe bill can be agreed upon it will pass beyond question. The measure comes up again for discussion in the morning hour of to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The reading of the journal in the Senate this morning, was interrupted by a motion by Mr. Cameron to adjourn, which was carried. Mr. Fenton had intended to offer a motion to adjourn over till Thursday in honor of the late Mr. Greeley. Mr. Sumner was also prepared to second the motion, but Mr. Cameron did not see fit to accede to the request of Mr. Fenton. Mr. Sumner had intended making the following brief remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have been requested to second this motion. One word, if you please. A funeral will take place to-morrow on which the eyes of the nation will rest, while innumerable hearts throb with grief, and the people everywhere learn the instability of life and the commandment of charity. It is proper, therefore, for the representatives of the nation to suspend labor, that they, too, may be penetrated by the lesson of the day. More for them than the illustrious dead is this needed. He is gone beyond any earthly call. We remain. Duties are always for the living, and now, standing at the open grave of Horace Greeley, we are admonished to forget the strifes of party and to remember only truth, country, and mankind, to which his honest life was devoted. In other days the horse and armor of departed chieftains have been buried in the grave where they reposed; so, too, may we bury the animosities if not the badges of the past. Then, indeed, will there be victory for the dead which all will share.

GEN. PORTER.

Gen. Horace Porter will take formal leave of the Executive Mansion and his friends to-morrow. His departure is received with a great many expressions of sincere regret, but he is, nevertheless, warmly congratulated upon the promising business future which has opened before him.

THE OAKES AMES INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Beck was today excused from service upon the Credit Mobilier investigation, on the ground, as he said, that he had frequently and publicly expressed his belief in the entire innocence of several of the gentlemen inculpated. The vacancy will be filled to-morrow.

SHIP-BUILDING.

The agents of private ship-yards who are here advocating a measure which will admit all ship-building materials and stores free of duty, are opposed to the bill of Mr. Lynch allowing a drawback on the same materials. The argument they use in opposition is that Custom-house technicalities and regulations seriously impair the benefits to be derived from drawbacks.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Secretary Boutwell, in behalf of himself and all other Cabinet officers, was, this morning, before the House Committee on Appropriations to oppose the recommendations of that Committee that the expenses for printing in the Departments be kept by law within the estimates. It was argued that the estimates fail to make provisions for the unavoidable contingencies in the Departments. As the matter now stands, the law requiring them to conform to the estimates goes into effect on the 1st of July next.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Mr. Snapp, of Illinois, who achieved some temporary public mention last Winter, by his attack upon the civil service system in a grotesque speech, will renew his opposition to that system this session, in a set speech, so soon as a measure shall be introduced into which this speech will fit. It is his purpose to attempt the entire destruction of the visions and dreams of the "Board of School-masters."

The Postmaster-General has received recent instructions from the President which disclose the determination rigidly to exclude all political reasons in the consideration of removals. The instructions were to the effect that in the blanks in which causes for removal are entered the Postmaster-General should indorse over against all political reasons assigned for a removal, the words "not considered." Mr. Creswell gave it as his opinion that a postmaster would not be removed if there were no other reasons assigned therefor than the fact he had been a violent partisan of Mr. Greeley.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The caucus of the Republican Senators this morning followed the usual practice in appointing a committee to arrange a list of the Standing Committees of the Senate for the session, which will report to another caucus in a day or two. The committee consists of Senators Frelinghuysen, Ramsey, Morrill, of Maine, Lewis, and Stewart. It is understood that the Committee received no instructions from the caucus, but there was quite a general expression of opinion as to what course should properly be pursued toward the Liberal Republican Senators. It was evident from the tone of the discussion that the lenient action of the House toward Gen. Banks would not be a pattern for the Senate. The Liberal Senators were not given notice of the caucus, and were not present. Nothing further can be said of probable changes than has been already foreshadowed.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CREDIT MOBILIER SLANDERS.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed in certain quarters on the Democratic side of the House with the Committee Mr. Cox made up to investigate the Credit Mobilier scandal. Holman, of Indiana, and Randall, of Pennsylvania, are most violent in opposition, and do not hesitate to accuse Cox of a desire to gain favor among Republicans by his choice of a committee. They complain because no one who voted against the railroad was placed on the Committee. They profess to believe that the Speaker and Mr. Dawes will not be implicated in any wrong, but when the names of several other members are mentioned they shake their heads. They say they want a thorough investigation, and that the Committee appointed is not properly constituted to make it. Judge Jere. S. Black is here, and will, it is reported, be examined to-morrow as a witness in the case. Much curiosity is manifested to know what he will testify to, on account of a reported statement of his, that "if an opportunity ever offered for him to pay his respects to Mr. Dawes, he should go up one side of that gentleman and down the other."

MR. GREELEY'S FUNERAL.

The President, Vice-President, the Vice-President elect, Secretary Belknap, Postmaster-General Creswell, and Gen. Babcock left to-night for New-York to attend the funeral of Mr. Greeley. Senator Fenton and several other Senators also left. There was some talk in the House today of formal action in sending an official delegation, but it did not take shape.

PROF. TYNDALL'S LECTURES.

Prof. Tyndall opened his course of lectures in Washington to-night, before a crowded audience, every seat in Lincoln Hall being occupied. Many distinguished personages were present, including Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson, Senators Sumner, Patterson, Ferry, Hitchcock, and others; Gen. Porter, many Representatives, numerous members of the Diplomatic Corps, and all the available force of the Signal Corps which could be spared from the night's observations; than which no higher compliment will be paid to Prof. Tyndall anywhere. The President's family was represented by his son and daughter, and he will himself attend these lectures on his return. Prof. Henry presented Prof. Tyndall to the audience, and the latter, in his opening remarks, alluded most happily to the official announcement which he yesterday read in the President's Message, that no single matter remained to cloud the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Although, in the estimation of some, he might not be deemed a praying man, he did most earnestly pray that these cordial relations might permanently continue.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

STATE DEPARTMENT—CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The report of the Secretary of State on contingent expenses shows that during the fiscal year ending with June last, contingent expenditures for foreign intercourse and missions amounted to nearly $30,000. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars were paid to satisfy the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound indemnity. Two hundred and ninety-two dollars were paid to B. C. Davis as the bearer to England of the Alabama Treaty. The treaty case cost $582, and the freight on it was $78. The aggregate cost of cable telegrams was $6,600.

JUDGE NELSON'S SUCCESSOR.

The resignation of Associate Justice Nelson of his judicial position was received yesterday, addressed to the Secretary of State. The President today accepted the resignation, and appointed Judge Ward Hunt, of Utica, as Judge Nelson's successor. The nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow or Thursday. The appointment of Judge Hunt is received with satisfaction by those in this city who know him either personally or by reputation.

POWERS OF BOARDS OF STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS.

The Supervising Inspector-General, in his recent report, recommends that the acts of Feb. 28, 1871, be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Investigating Boards in such manner as he may deem proper for the purpose of inquiring into all the circumstances attending casualties to steam vessels, said Boards to have the power to revoke or suspend the licenses of steam-boat officers. The necessity for such an amendment became evident from the fact that the Board appointed to investigate the Metis disaster was declared, by the Solicitor of the Treasury, not to have the power to revoke or suspend the licenses of the officers found to have been derelict in the discharge of their duties, thus making two investigations necessary in one case. These officers are now being tried by the local Board at New-London, the only Board, as the Solicitor decides, which has the power to take such action under the existing law.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Representative Morey, of Louisiana, who is Chairman of the Special Committee on the Mississippi Levees, intends bringing the subject before the House at an early day. The Senate and House Levee Committees are in consultation, with the view of perfecting a bill acceptable to the Army Engineer Department.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

It appears from the official statement of the Court of Claims that during the year ending Dec. 1, 120 cases were decided, seventy of which were on account of proceeds of cotton captured by United States military forces. The aggregate amount claimed for the cotton was $2,270,000, and the award of the Court in these cases was $1,413,000. The highest award was $474,000, or $100,000 less than the amount claimed. The Court allowed $41,000 for proceeds of sale of $69,000 in Bank of Louisiana notes, being the amount of claimant's deposit with that bank at the date of the seizure of the same, under the order of Gen. Banks, in August, 1863.

ELECTION OF MERRIMON UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Senator John Poole has addressed the following telegram to a gentleman here in official position:

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 3.

We have defeated the Democratic Legislature by electing Merrimon. It breaks up the power of the Democrats and brings a valuable and controlling element in the State over to the Administration. Our friends are rejoicing over the victory.

UTAH.

Sentiment Awakened by the President's Message.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 3.—That part of the President's Message relating to Utah is highly gratifying to the anti-Mormon community. The *Herald* (Church organ) says that the President has been misinformed and misled, and that in no part of the United States is the Constitution held in more reverence and the laws esteemed more sacred than in Utah. The *Journal* (anti-Mormon) confutes these assertions in strong terms.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Inauguration of Gov. Moses—A Conservative Message.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 3.—The inauguration of Gov. Franklin J. Moses, Jr., today, drew to the capitol thousands of people. His political opponents were largely represented. His father, Franklin J. Moses, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, administered the oath of office.

The address of Gov. Moses was very conservative, acknowledging his obligations to the Republican Party, but promising just dealing with the opposition. His promises of reform, if carried out, would place any State on a firm basis.

The Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad Disaster.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—As a result of the recent disaster on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, and the subsequent indignation meeting of the citizens of Syracuse, Mr. P. Elmendorf Sloan has resigned the position of Superintendent of the road, and Theodore Voorhees, assistant engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, has been appointed in his place. The change is to take effect immediately.

Disaster to a River Steamer.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—An Evansville dispatch says that the steamer R. C. Gray struck a pile of logs below Alvis Bluff, and at 10 o'clock last night was in a sinking condition near Abbott's Landing with two inches of water over her floors.

Fatal Casualties at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—George Adolphe and Frederick Leiss, employes of the East Buffalo Stock Yards, were run over and killed by a switch engine of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad last night. Their bodies were shockingly mutilated. They were under the influence of liquor. Both men were married.

The body of William Walker, the late Captain of the barge Forest Queen, wrecked a short time ago, has been found in the lake, frozen to a cake of ice. It has been brought to this city.

Practical Close of Navigation on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Although the creek, canal, and lake at this point are still open, and vessels are moving about the harbor, yet navigation is practically at an end. Orders have been sent to vessels in the upper lakes, bound for this port, to lie up at Port Huron, and not attempt to pass through the ice in the Detroit River.

MEXICO.

The Reign of Order in the Republic.

News from the Capital and the Provinces—Jealousy of Americans and American Enterprise—The Growing Importance of Mexican Commerce.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1872.

We are miserably bored for want of political excitement. Every day we have fresh notices of how such and such a district "goes," and for whom it does "go;" but the general result of the elections is already so well known that such news is not sought. The end of the affair can be summed up as follows: Lerdo, ninety-six per cent.; Porfirio Diaz, one per cent., and the other three per cent. divided between Riva Palacio and various others. It is rumored that Diaz will be here by the 17th of December.

ROCHA'S OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

Rocha is still in the North, on his way now to the State of Durango. During his stay in Monterey in October, some Mexican cattle thieves crossed the frontier, and stole several horses, oxen, &c. As soon as Rocha was apprised of the affair he immediately started out in their pursuit, captured the robbers, and recovered the stolen property, which was immediately returned to its owners, promising at the same time to deliver over to the boundary authorities those whom he had caught. This energetic and straightforward action on the part of Rocha has been universally commended, not only by the public generally, but also by the Federal authorities. It is expected that he will be here by the latter end of December, to be able to assist in the inauguration of the Vera Cruz Railroad on the 1st of January of 1873.

THE CAPTURE OF MAZATLAN.

From the details of the capture of Mazatlan by López, (now again in the hands of the Government,) what was stated in a former letter has been fully confirmed, namely, that the capture of that city was a business speculation, entirely independent of politics. It appears that Lozada, unable to raise any troops to send to Mascota, gave D. Placido Vega fourteen thousand dollars, and furnished him with a sufficient quantity of arms to attack and capture Mazatlan, in combination with Doroteo Lopez—the former by land and the latter by sea. Lopez, however, went, saw, and conquered the place before Vega could get near. This, of course, caused a considerable amount of jealousy and rivalry between the two. As soon as a Government force approached, Lopez, understanding his own weakness, knowing also that it would go hard with him in case of defeat, gracefully handed his sword to Ceballos, and sheltered himself under the amnesty proclamation, leaving his companion, Vega, to pay the debt he contracted with Lozada.

UNEASINESS AT THE UNWONTED TRANQUILLITY.

From the country being constantly in hot water, caused by internal troubles and revolutions, the state of quiet which is now enjoyed, instead of being a matter of congratulation, appears to some to be like a heavy veil drawn over the past, which at the same time throws a sombre shadow far into the future. Many persons augur from the very stillness of affairs that some new and awful calamity is about to befall this unhappy land. Nevertheless in spite of this anxiety which haunts so many minds, few fears can be entertained while Lerdo is at the head of the Government. War ended, public and private enterprises are rapidly springing up in every direction. Labor, the great civilizer of the nineteenth century, will at last receive the warm welcome which it knows so well how to repay. Lerdo knows this perfectly, and work for brain as well as labor for stout arms, meet from him the strong support which he knows will finally make his country great and his name imperishable.

THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES.

The great mineral and vegetable productions here are now receiving considerable attention. Tamaulipas promises to be one of the wealthiest States, not only on account of the petroleum, which abounds, but also in consequence of its mines of quicksilver, iron, lead, &c. In one of the mountain ranges, the Tantuma, ore has been found containing from forty to forty-five per cent. of pure metal. Roads are projected from the famous mines of "San Juan" to 'Cucharas," or "San Geronimo," thence by "Laguna" to the harbor of Tuxpam, which will become in a short time a place of more importance than Vera Cruz, not only on account of its superiority as a harbor, but also from its greater fertility, and above all its healthier climate. Nevertheless, as a resident in this country, I am ashamed to say there are a few prominent members of society, above all, members of Congress, who have displayed and are still displaying a narrow-mindedness, a blindness of policy, which in any other concern but that which treats of the welfare of a large country would be hugely ridiculous. It is, however, scarcely possible to imagine that this policy, adopted by some, has so simple an origin as that of merely holding on to the blind prejudices of their forefathers. The motive is far deeper; the rivalry and jealousy of a country, perfectly indifferent to the welfare of Mexico and the Mexicans, are quite a sufficient cause to lavish money in the endeavor to destroy American interests here.

JEALOUSY OF AMERICANS AND AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

I have observed lately a tendency to enhance everything English, and also a desire among a few persons, and, unfortunately, persons of power and influence, to engage English capitalists, for the purpose of carrying out the great projects drawn out by Americans. I allude particularly to the Rosecrans Interoceanic Railroad, Plumb's International line, the Tehuantepec Railroad and Canal project, and Lever's and Ord's steam-ship lines. Even Alexander & Sons' steam-ship line is not spared. It is rumored that an English company is about to run in opposition to them, and has already applied for a subsidy for a line to ply to Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Tampico, New-Orleans, and Mobile. There is a gentleman now in this city who was for two years mail agent on Alexander's line, and he assures me that the proprietors of that line have done and are doing all they can to please the public. But the line is American, and that seems enough to bring a sort of discredit upon it. It would not be either just or reasonable to suppose that we would wish to see English commerce driven from the coast, but it is but fair to expect that Mexico will keep true to her word and to her compromises, and show by deeds that she intends to act up to the bonds which she has contracted with Americans. It is but just to say that President Lerdo does not share these English sentiments. He is too much of a Mexican to wish to see his country indirectly under the control of a people who supported and recognized as Emperor the man who placed a price upon his head. The question then assumes this aspect: Is the Gulf of Mexico to become an English sea? or is it to remain under the control of the two nations whose shores it washes? The English flag is seen oftener and is better known than ours; English vessels are numerous in the ports of Vera Cruz, Progreso, Carmen, Minatitlan, while our own seldom enter. All this could be obviated did our Government but take into serious consideration the extremely declining state of our commerce in the Gulf. We are sadly in want of subsidized steamers. The English company that intends running opposition to Alexander has a subsidy of £380,000 per annum. According to the new arrangements proposed by Mr. Gladstone the subsidy will be increased £30,000 more, making in all about $1,950,000. Alexander & Sons have asked our Government for $150,000 per annum, promising to run steamers weekly from New-York to Vera Cruz. It is to be hoped that Uncle Sam, for the benefit of his own family, will not let John Bull enjoy the whole Mexican trade to the utter exclusion of his own interests.

INCREASE OF MEXICAN COMMERCE.

As a proof of the great increase of Mexican commerce, the following is a fair example: When Alexander & Sons first started their line, the coast from Vera Cruz to Progreso exported and imported to the value of $3,500,000; in four years the trade increased $17,000,000. There is nothing to hinder this being doubled in two years more. It is estimated that Yucatan alone will, in the year 1873, export thirty millions pounds of hemp. Is one line of American steamships, running monthly, all that our people can afford, and so allow the greater part of Mexican products to be carried away to European markets? The British Government protects its commerce so watchfully, while our own shows such a want of zeal, that the Mexican sea will become just another Bay of Bengal, entirely monopolized by England. It is, indeed, humiliating to note the millions of pounds of raw stuffs carried off by vessels of all flags, and note the small amount carried to the States, of such needful articles as rubber, wool, hides, vanilla, sugar, coffee, &c., and which, retailed, command such exorbitant prices. VERIDICO.

LOUISIANA.

The Returning Board Muddle—Action of the Courts in the Matter.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 3.—The Eighth District Court, in the case of the Custom-house Returning Board *vs.* Hatch, Daporte, and Wharton, of the Governor's Returning Board, held that the act of 1872 having repealed the act of 1870, which created the Returning Board, there was no Returning Board in existence, nor could be until appointed by the proper authorities, and hence this suit was brought in the interest of parties having no legal existence.

In the case of Herron *vs.* Wharton, the Court referred to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bovee-Herron case, and held that as Herron never had been Secretary of State, he could have no standing in the suit at bar.

Upon the rendering of these decisions, Mr. Mott, defendants' counsel, made a motion that the injunction in both cases be dissolved, and that both suits be dismissed, on the ground that, under the act of 1872 repealing the act of 1870, (Election law,) there was no Returning Board, and, consequently, the parties to the suits were legally dead; that in the suit of Herron *vs.* Wharton, the Supreme Court had declared not only that Herron never was Secretary of State, but that Bovee was entitled to that office; and therefore Herron, as claimant for the position, had no standing in Court.

The injunctions were dissolved and the suits dismissed in the cases above given.

In the case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth, one of the important points sought by plaintiff is to establish the Returning Board, consisting of Herron, Lynch, Longstreet and Hawkins. Longstreet and Hawkins were made members of the Board by Herron's vote. Regarding the Returning Board, Mr. Billings, counsel for plaintiff, in his argument, today, before Judge Durrell, said, in case of an abolition of the Canvassing Board, it would devolve upon the State Senate to appoint a new Board; but there could not be a Senate until the Returning Board had first canvassed the ballots cast for the candidates for the Senate. Hence, he claimed that the theory advanced by defendants, that the Returning Board had been abolished, was untenable.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

ALABAMA.

The Legislative Troubles—Hon. Geo. E. Spencer Elected United States Senator by One of the Bodies.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 3.—At 12 M. today the body at the United States Court-room voted for George E. Spencer, by unanimous vote in the branches, for United States Senator.

There were present in one branch nineteen men claiming to be Senators, and in the other branch fifty-two claiming to be members, one over a quorum. In the Senate there were four persons seated without certificates of election. There was one with a certificate issued on the supplemental returns from Barbour County. Without these four Senators not holding certificates, the Senate would have lacked two of a quorum. In the House there were three delegates without certificates of election, and three others with certificates on supplemental returns issued subsequently to the certificates first given to the opposing candidates. Without the three members not holding certificates, there was no quorum in the House. In the General Assembly, at the Capitol, there were eighteen Senators present, who divided their votes among several candidates. Owing to the death of Mr. Whitfield, and the temporary absence, on account of sickness, of three others, there were only fifty members in the House, and, therefore, no quorum. There will, probably, be a quorum to-morrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Criminal Trials in Boston—New-Bedford Election.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Abiather Grant pleaded not guilty in the Superior Court today, on arraignment for the murder of Frank Clifford, in October last, by stabbing him during a street difficulty between roughs. Grant belongs to Maine.

Dr. Calvin A. Hill was held for trial today, in $20,000 bail, and Mrs. Mary A. Morrison and Gilbert H. Elliott in $10,000 each, on the charge of causing the death of Mary McDonald, in attempting to procure an abortion.

NEW-BEDFORD, Dec. 3.—The municipal election here took place today. It resulted in the choice of Hon. George H. Dunbar for Mayor on the Citizens' ticket, he having received 1,981 votes, to 1,908 votes received by Mayor Richmond on the Law and Order ticket. All the Aldermen and sixteen of the Councilmen are elected on the Citizens' ticket, and eight Councilmen on the Law and Order ticket. The vote cast today exceeded that at any other election by about 300.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued high in the North-west, over the upper lakes, rising southward to Arkansas and Tennessee, with clear cold weather and north-westerly winds; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States north-westerly to north-easterly winds, clear moderate weather and increased pressure; on the lower lakes and Canadian stations, north-westerly winds, and clearing, colder weather, with rising barometer, prevail; in the Middle and Eastern States partly cloudy but clearing weather, low temperature, increasing pressure and light southerly to westerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west and thence to the Western lakes and Lower Ohio Valley, light north-westerly winds, veering to southerly, with cold and partly cloudy weather; in Kentucky, Tennessee, and in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, light northerly winds, veering on the Gulf to north-easterly, with decreasing temperature, higher barometers, and clear weather; in Michigan, on the lower lakes, and thence extending through the valley of the St. Lawrence, partly cloudy and clearing colder weather and rising barometers; in the Middle States and New-England, generally clear weather, moderate temperatures, increasing pressures, and light northerly winds veering to south-westerly. Warning signals continue at Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park Row: 3 A. M., 39°; 6 A. M., 39°; 9 A. M., 40½°; 12 M., 43½°; 3 P. M., 44½°; 6 P. M., 40½°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M., 39°. Average temperature yesterday, 40¾°.

An Unknown Man Run Over and Killed.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening the mangled remains of an unknown man were found lying on the Hudson River Railroad track, at the foot of Sixty-fourth-street. It is supposed that he was run over by the 8 P. M. Yonkers train. The deceased was attired in black coat, gray pants, Kossuth hat, white shirt, and Congress gaiters. The body was removed to the One Hundredth-street Police-station. There was nothing about the body showing the identity of the dead man.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

Present and Future of Trade and Finance.

The Money Market and the Expected Crisis—The Metropolitan World of Business—Government and the Moneyed Men—German Hoarding—Winter Projects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1872.

The worst misfortunes, says the French proverb, are those which never happen. This may prove to be the case with the crisis in the money market, the dread of which is just now disturbing the city and doing almost as much harm as if the expected disaster had actually occurred. Fear of a panic has produced a panic in anticipation. As everyone knows, a false alarm of fire in a theatre is as dangerous as a real fire. There is a wild rush to the doors, a desperate block in the passages, and down go the weaker folk for the stampede to trample over. This is what may happen almost any day in the city. Men there are working themselves into just that state of mind in which the flutter of a leaf, the whirling of a straw before the wind, startles and terrifies. As a rule, ordinary business men in London are very ignorant of what may be called the scientific principles of commerce. They seldom look beyond their own immediate personal affairs. The rate of discount is what they go by; if that is high, and is getting higher, they feel the pinch, and, not caring or being able to examine into the cause of their discomfort, they fall into a panic and lose their heads altogether. A mad *sauve qui peut* sets in, and one house rattles down another, like a street of cards. This is the usual history of a financial crisis. There may or may not be real danger ahead, but the mischief is done in any case before the danger is reached. The present state of the money market is capable of a very simple explanation. Everybody wants to trade with other people's money. Trade has come to be a vast fabric of paper. A merchant puts his capital into all sorts of speculations, and carries on his current business by means of bills, which he trusts to be able to meet out of the proceeds of other bills. He keeps as small a balance at his bank as possible; and the bank follows his example, using up its customers' money to the utmost extent, and reducing its reserve to a minimum. The merchant trusts to his banker, and the banker trusts to the Bank of England. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England represents the backbone of commerce. Everything depends on that, and it is, therefore, a very serious question whether this backbone is in a sound condition, and will bear the strain which may at any time be put on it. Alarm has actually been created by the assertion that this reserve is so far fallacious that it consists of money which belongs not to the bank, but to the private bankers, who, in a period of pressure, will want it for themselves. Three times the Bank of England would have come to grief if the Government had not stepped in to relieve it. The Bank is a great, wealthy, and privileged corporation, and is regarded with much jealousy and suspicion. Whether the rate goes up or down, there is always grumbling. The little people, who are invariably hard up and in need of cash, complain that the directors of the Bank—great city magnates themselves—act in the interest of magnates as a class, and square the market to suit their own ends. The big men, on the other hand, resent what they call the dictation of the Bank, and its power of interfering, by a sudden change in the rate of discount, with their nicely-laid plans. The strongest objection to the present system is its artificial character. It is the old story of the world resting on the elephant, and the elephant on the tortoise, and the tortoise on the air. The merchant, as I have said, depends on his banker, the banker on the Bank of England, and the Bank of England on the Government. But the Government may not always be disposed to come to the rescue. Mr. Lowe once outraged the traditions of the city by declaring that the money market must take care of itself, and that it was not the business of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to dry-nurse it. It is argued that if the Bank of England did not occupy an exceptional position, the money market would be, perhaps, more able, and certainly more disposed, to take care of itself; and that the result of the present system is to produce a blind, reckless, and delusive confidence. This is not the place to discuss the question of the Bank of England, which is, indeed, an old question, and has been often enough discussed, although in times of pressure it is always debated over again, as if it were something quite new and had never before been heard of. The chronic danger of the money market is simply over-trading. It may be difficult at a particular moment to know how far over-trading has been carried, inasmuch as it must be tested by results; but it is the knowledge that over-trading is always going on more or less, and that a crash may come, which invests every little accident of the market with such serious importance.

GERMAN HOARDING.

At present the German drain, or "suck," of bullion is a troublesome complication of affairs. France has paid Germany with English bills, and Germany has drawn, and is drawing, gold for these, and hoarding the gold. The German Government is an old-fashioned Government, and has old-fashioned ways. An acquaintance of mine once held a contract under it. He sent in his goods and his bill, and was invited—he had gone over about the matter himself—to step into a room where the money was waiting for him, tied up in little sacks. It had been counted out and set aside when the order was given, so that it might be ready as soon as the contract was completed. I do not know whether this is the uniform and invariable practice of the German Government, but it is known, at least, that it has an old-fashioned liking for hard cash and ready money. Until lately the German currency was mainly in silver, or what passed for silver, and travelers will remember the distracting ordeal of changing money as they passed from one little store to another, and the miserable appearance of the shabby worn-out coins, with the copper showing shamefully, or rather shamelessly, through the thin plating of silver. The establishment of the Empire has been attended with the good result of at least reforming this disgraceful and vexatious circumstance. There is now a good, honest, uniform coinage, and gold has been introduced to diminish the wear and tear of silver. Part of the English gold now going over to Germany will be retained there for the new German gold currency, but of course there is always a risk of the German hoard being suddenly opened out. On the other hand, it may be persistently locked up, and it is the uncertainty of what may happen which is so disturbing. If trade is sound, whatever the Germans do will have only a momentary effect, and the really serious question is, therefore, whether trade is sound at present. It has been remarked that commercial crises, which used to come every ten or twelve years, now come at shorter intervals—the last being only nine years. There has, undoubtedly, been great inflation both in the iron and coal trades, and suspicions of a "ring" in both cases. Exports of all kinds are falling off in quantity, and at increased prices scarcely hold their ground in currency value. The same thing is observable in the railway traffic of the country, as shown by the latest returns. There has been a general rise in rates, but the receipts are stationary, or almost so. Traffic is diminishing, and railway traffic is a very fair test of the activity of trade. Dear food, declining business, and persistent bad weather—almost incessant rain, repeated inundations, and, in the North, heavy snow-storms—are not the elements of a cheerful Winter. F. H. J.

THE OREGON INDIAN WAR.

Massacre of All the Settlers on Link River by the Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—Reports from the scene of the uprising of the Modoc Indians, state that all the settlers on Link River have been massacred, and that eighty warriors are in the field, with only thirty-five soldiers from Fort Klamath to fight them. Companies are organizing in the northern part of the State to take the field.

Later news from Ashland, Oregon, says that the settlers are showing great activity now in their war against the Modocs. Fifty Klamath Indians, well armed, and under the command of Capt. Terra, are on the war path against the Modocs. Fourteen whites, also well armed, and under the command of Capt. Kelly, have joined in the pursuit. No further murders of settlers are reported.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Virginia Legislature meets today.

The horse disease has reached Omaha.

West Virginia, with one county to hear from, gives Grant 2,790 majority.

Martin Fenton, an Albany carpenter, fell from a scaffold, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The horse disease has appeared at Boonville, Mo., and is spreading over the surrounding country.

The schooner Victoria, of New-London, Conn., Charles Vail, master, was sunk yesterday morning at Newburg.

Stephen C. Pierce, a mason of Providence, R. I., was probably fatally hurt, on Monday, by a fall from a chimney in Hopkinton.

Charles D. Jacobs was elected Mayor of Louisville yesterday without opposition, all the other candidates having withdrawn.

The pottery establishment of Weldon & Belding, at Brantford, Ontario, was burned on Monday night. The loss is $11,000; insurance, $8,000.

Lucas Lent, a married man, in Buffalo, aged thirty-eight, was yesterday sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the Auburn State Prison for rape.

The Secretary of the Louisiana Jockey Club contradicts the report that the epizoötic prevails among the racers, and states that the races will be resumed Saturday.

Dr. George A. Hill, of No. 46 Howard-street, Boston, and his assistant, named Elliott, are under arrest, charged with causing the death of Mary A. McDonald, by abortion.

Pay-master James J. Hamilton has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Mare Island. Ensign John B. Milton has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Worcester.

Henry Smith and George Drew, who were engaged in chopping wood in Johnson, R. I., on Monday, were crushed by a large rock, under which they had built a fire, and which parted and fell over on them.

The Chicago Board of Trade yesterday expelled Munn & Scott, who were convicted of having caused false returns to be made of the amount of grain in store in their elevators, by putting false bottoms in some of the bins.

Alderman Buck, of Philadelphia, was yesterday paid the $2,000 reward offered by the Moyamensing Hose and Square Association, for the apprehension of Hugh Morrow, the would-be assassin of Alderman McMullin.

Sixteen out of a row of twenty new houses on Stricker-street, Baltimore, were unroofed by a terrific gale last night. The houses have just been completed, and only three were occupied. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Yesterday several convicts scaled the walls of the California State Prison yard, and escaped to the hills. There was great excitement caused by the report, and citizens are scouring the country in all directions. One convict was recaptured near San Rafel.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants, during November, exclusive of payments on the public debt, were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous expenses, $4,207,989; War, $3,869,488; Navy, $1,996,124; Interior, Pensions, and Indians, $4,721,751. Total, $14,795,352.

The passenger and freight depots, the express office, hotel, and other buildings at the Richmond and Lexington junction of the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railroad were burned last Thursday. The loss is about $25,000. A young man named Gordon was burned to death in the hotel.

Reports to the Internal Revenue Office show the number of grain and molasses distilleries operating on the 1st inst. was 286, with a daily producing capacity of 263,343 gallons. The number of such distilleries in operation on the 1st of November was 206, with a daily capacity of 228,490 gallons.

On Monday, the first through train over the new Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad arrived in Chicago. The Menimonee extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the supplying link necessary to form a direct all-rail route between Chicago and the Lake Superior iron regions, was completed on Monday.

The Centennial Commission meet in Philadelphia today. A number of Commissioners arrived there yesterday, from various States and Territories, and the indications are that there will be a full attendance at the opening of the session. The Executive Committee and the Committee on Plans and Architecture held meetings yesterday afternoon. It is probable the session will last a week.

Close of Navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872.

No more coal will be loaded at Honesdale on the boats of the Delaware and Hudson Canal this season. About 1,500,000 tons of coal have been transported over the canal since April last, being nearly one-third more than any past season's work. The boats have been run day and night, except during last month, when the prevailing horse disease interfered seriously with transportation, but few boats being run, and they very slowly. It was thought at one time that navigation must cease altogether, owing to the disease. Hundreds of boats that have left Honesdale loaded will not reach tide-water. The boatmen are returning to their homes, and the water will be let out of the canal at an early day.

Report of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The report of the Director of the Mint has just been made public, showing the operations in this city as follows:

Gold deposited	$2,318,773 73
Gold coined	2,053,145 00
Fine gold bars	98,125 16
Silver deposited and purchased	2,000,623 86
Silver coined	1,979,327 55
Silver bars	72,976 95
Nickel, copper, and bronze, coinage value	12,302 00
Total deposits of gold and silver	4,319,397 64
Total coinage	4,326,594 66
Number of pieces	10,465,737

Fires Last Evening.

At 2:20 P. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the frame shanty of Daniel Conners, at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, causing $50 damage.

At 5:25 P. M. a fire broke out in the neck-tie manufactory of M. Wise & Co., on the second floor of No. 45 Walker-street, causing $1,000 damage to building and contents.

At 6:25 P. M. a fire took place on the third floor of the tenement-house, No. 27 Leonard-street, owned by M. F. Fanning, and occupied by several families. Damage, $150.

At 7:20 P. M. a slight fire occurred on the first floor of No. 187 Chambers-street, occupied by Post's Paterson Express. Damage trifling.

Arraignment of Murderers.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, James C. King was arraigned for trial, charged with the murder of Anthony F. O'Neil. On motion of his counsel, Mr. Vanderpoel, the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

John Scannell was also arraigned for the murder of Thomas Donohue, on the 2d of November. On the motion of Mr. Chas. Spencer the case was adjourned to Friday, in the absence of ex-Recorder Smith, his associate, who is at present in Albany.

A Melted Brick Wall.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 3.

Many instances have been given of the intensity of the heat during the dreadful November conflagration. Melted granite, leather, and brick, is found in abundance. A strange sight, however, is a melted brick wall, which can be seen at the rear of the premises occupied at the time of the fire by Butler, Johnson & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, on Federal-street, between Franklin and High. The liquid brick has run down over a considerable space.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Comments of the London Journals on the President's Message.

France Awaiting the Election of the Committee of Thirty.

Good Effect of M. Thiers' Decision Not to Resign.

Appointment of a New Grand Vizier by the Sultan of Turkey.

Destructive Conflagration in Auckland, New-Zealand.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Newspaper Comment on the President's Message—Marine Disasters Reported.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Abstracts of President Grant's Message are published in the morning papers. The *Times* says it will be read with interest, although so largely devoted to domestic affairs. It is full of confident authority and placidity, and, in the enjoyment of assured success, disregards minor motives. Alluding to that part of the Message which treats of the rebellion in Cuba, the *Times* doubts that the abolition of slavery in that island would end the feud between the Cuban and the Spaniard.

The *Daily News* hopes that Gen. Grant's attention will hereafter be more occupied with the reform of the civil service than the acquisition of San Domingo. The *News* thinks the people of the United States are ready for a new departure in the administration of their affairs, and the present session of Congress will be especially interesting to those who watch for indications of the coming party of progress.

The Ankathor, from New-York, for Falmouth, was abandoned at sea, in a sinking condition. Her crew was rescued by a passing vessel.

The Wellesley has gone ashore at Sandheads, and will be a total loss.

FRANCE.

Calm Feeling Established by M. Thiers' Decision Not to Resign—Awaiting the Organization of the Committee.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The determination, taken on Sunday, of M. Thiers and his Cabinet to remain in the Government has served to dispel the grave feeling of uncertainty which followed the action of the Assembly on Saturday last.

Dispatches from all parts of France represent the country as calm. All parties are waiting for the election, on Thursday next, of the Committee of Thirty, by the Assembly, to draw up a law regulating public powers and prescribing the conditions of ministerial responsibility, as provided for in the resolution of Minister Dufaure, adopted on Friday last.

M. Picard is mentioned for Minister of the Interior to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. Le Franc.

The *République Française* (newspaper) says that in the event of defeat on the organization of the Committee on Thursday, it is possible that M. Thiers and his supporters on the Left will withdraw from the Assembly.

The Committee of Thirty—Decorating Tombs in Montmartre.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Assembly will divide into two great parties, the Left and the Right, for the election, on Thursday, of the Committee of Thirty, proposed by Minister Dufaure.

The Ministry of the Interior was tendered by the President to M. Dufaure, but he declined it.

The tombs of Gen. Cavaignac and M. Baudin, in the Montmartre Cemetery, were decorated yesterday, in the presence of 300 persons. The demonstration was quietly conducted and there was no interference on the part of the police.

TURKEY.

Appointment of Namyk Pasha Grand Vizier of the Empire.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is rumored that Namyk Pasha, who was Governor of Djeddah at the time of the massacre of 1859, will probably be appointed Grand Vizier of Turkey.

NEW-ZEALAND.

Conflagration in Auckland—Loss $250,000.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 3.—A conflagration in Auckland, New-Zealand, destroyed buildings and other property to the value of $250,000.

THE GREAT LAKES.

Close of Navigation—Loss and Damage to Shipping.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—The unprecedentedly sudden and early closing of navigation causes a great loss of property and inconvenience to owners of freight and vessels. Immense quantities of lumbermen's supplies for the northern part of Michigan are still here, and cannot go forward, unless at ruinous prices for teaming. The weather here today was much softer, but it is not thought to have had much effect on the ice. One steamer and one schooner were brought from Maumee Bay today. A number of vessels are in Pigeon Bay and beyond the reach of help. Among them are the schooners Josephine Minch, City of Sheboygan, Alice, and Mont Blanc. The schooner Sargent and a number of barges have disappeared from Middle Sister Island, and were probably cut by the ice and sunk. The crews were all brought off. Much uneasiness is felt regarding a large number of vessels overdue from Lake Superior, among which are supposed to be the steamers St. Paul, St. Louis, Japan, Arizona, Atlantic, China, Acadia, Peerless, Menominee, Norman, Truesdail, Cuyahoga, Suttle, with twelve or fifteen sail vessels. An expedition is being organized here to attempt to relieve these boats.

The Straits of Mackinaw are clear of ice today. The wind is blowing a gale from the north-west. Two steamers passed there today, bound down. The schooners Homer and Kanter are ashore near Mackinaw.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

Arrival of a New-York Bound Brig at Newport, R. I., in Distress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 3.—The brig E. M. Tucker, Tucker, Master, from Cronstadt, Russia, loaded with sheet-iron and hemp, arrived at this port today. Capt. Tucker reports a very rough passage, during which the brig's sails were split and she lost her foretop-gallant mast and boom. The passage to this port was made in seventy-six days. She is bound hence for New-York.

Loss of a Brig.

The steam-ship Atlantic, which arrived at this port last evening, had on board Capt. Cook and eight others, seamen, who were rescued from the brig Scotland, of Portland, in latitude 43° 19', longitude 59°. Capt. Cook reports that the Scotland left Port Caledonia for Demerara Nov. 26, and on the first day out experienced a cyclone, in which the vessel was much tossed on the waves and sprung a leak. The crew went to the pumps and worked over thirty hours, when, on the 30th ult., the Atlantic hove in sight, and replied to their signals of distress by sending a boat and rescuing the nine men. When the vessel was abandoned, she had four feet nine inches of water in the hold, and sunk almost immediately after leaving her. The Scotland was fifteen years old, built in Portland, 361 tons burden, and owned by Prescott Chapin and Capt. Cook.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Wonderful Changes of a Year.

Public Improvements on a Magnificent Scale.

Eight Miles of Sewerage and Seventy Miles of Pavement Laid.

Parks, Squares, Reservations, Fountains, and Statues—Six Millions of Dollars Spent by the Citizens—Congress Asked to do Half as Much.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

The transformation which has been effected in the nation's capital within the past year is the first thing to excite the admiration and surprise of the stranger and visitor who returns to the city at the opening of another political and social season. It seems incomprehensible to many that such an enormous amount of work, and such complete and admirable effects should have been produced within so short a time. It has always been known that the plan upon which the capital was originally laid out, would, if carried out to its perfection, make of Washington the most beautiful city of the world, which was the undoubted intention of its founders. But not until within the past eighteen months has there ever been anything like a successful effort to do anything toward the improvement and beautification of the city and its environs. For fifty years a spirit of helplessness seemed to brood over the District of Columbia; ostensibly divided into three municipalities, it was still the creature of Congress, which did nothing for its advancement, except take very indifferent care of its own property, or provide from time to time for the absolute necessities of the public service in the matter of public buildings. But the general aspect of the city was left untouched; not a street was paved; not a sewer was laid: and even the water supply, owing to the increased public uses of the same, became reduced to an utter deprivation in some quarters of the city. Long streets and wide avenues in the heart of Washington were alternately seas of mud or beds of dust, and there was not a drive about the District—which abounds in sightly situations and exquisite scenery—that was fit for a pleasure carriage, except in the most favorable weather.

But, shaking off the lethargy of years of inertia, and waking up the dry bones of "the oldest inhabitants," a few active, enterprising gentlemen, under the lead of Gov. Cooke and Alex. R. Shepherd, took the subject in hand, and secured, as a necessary preliminary, a change in the form of government. What followed in the inception of the plan of improvements which is now so far toward completion, is well known. The intentions of the Governor and the Board of Public Works were very fully exhibited in the TIMES one year ago; and it now falls to my pleasant lot to record, briefly and imperfectly as I may, some details of the execution of these plans, already pushed so far toward completion that their necessity, wisdom, and utility are no longer doubted by any one, while it is conceded to have been a remarkable state of society and local government here which tolerated the miserable state of things which is now superseded. From the advance sheets of the report of the Board of Public Works, which is a document evidently prepared with a great deal of care, as well as some research, I gather numerous facts which will be of interest to all who feel a pride in the growth and improvement of the capital.

WASHINGTON AS IT WAS.

If you will conceive a city, substantially without a decent sewer, its sewage carried off through the gutters by infrequent rains, and natural water-courses depended upon for similar service, you will have an idea of what Washington was substantially less than two years ago. Today there are seventy miles of sewerage in the ground, eight of which belong to the main system, and consist of brick sewers of from four to thirty feet in the span. The great Tiber sewer, which drains the north-eastern portion of the city, is 2,473 feet long and thirty feet span; the Slash-Run sewer, which drains the north-western portion of the city, is 2,200 feet long, and wide enough to drive a horse and buggy through, while the great B-street intercepting sewer, which drains the central portion of the city, and takes the place of the old canal, is twelve feet wide and one mile long. The old canal, so long the standing disgrace of the city, is no longer in existence. Its banks are full of good solid earth, and the ground reclaimed by it is worth half a million of dollars, which is coolly appropriated by the General Government because Congress appropriated $68,000 toward filling up the ditch. A pretty good speculation. The two first-named sewers are not yet complete, and will be extended to about twice their present length.

A FACT ABOUT THE STREETS.

The plan of Washington, as laid out by its founders, contemplated a city with millions of inhabitants. There is more area in the streets and alleys of the city than there is devoted to the uses of public and private buildings. In Paris the ratio of street area to the area of the city is 25.8 per cent.; in Vienna, 35.8; in Boston, 26.7; in Philadelphia, 29.8; in New-York, 35.3; in Washington, 54.5. The report says:

"How to improve these very wide thoroughfares, interspersed with numerous reservations and public squares, without bankrupting the people, was the practical question which had first to be solved. The most feasible plan suggested was so to narrow the carriage-ways as to render the use of improved pavements practicable. This would place the surplus width inside the foot-walks, where it could be parked and otherwise beautified at slight expense to the public, and in many instances at the expense of the property bordering upon it, the owners of which for the privilege of the use of the ground would gladly beautify and adorn it. By this plan, that which was a barren and unsightly waste has been made a beautiful feature in the contour of the streets and avenues. The cost has thus been very largely reduced, while the capacity of the streets as a means of intercourse, has not been in the least abridged."

THE GRADES.

One of the most important improvements, as well as one which has cost the most trouble and annoyance, has been the change in the grades of many of the streets. The original grades of the city, which were nearly as old as the original plan, and, like the plan, were very comprehensive in design and effect, had been entirely lost sight of by the authorities of after years, and a patch-work system adopted, which despoiled the avenues and streets of much of the sweep and view which was part of their original design. The old grade-books of the city were worthless, and so the Board went back to the original plan and to their own ideas. Their first encounter was in that section of the city west of the War and Navy Departments, where several of the streets were cut from four to eight feet. This caused a great outcry at the time, and was made the partial basis of the prolonged investigation in the House last Winter. Now it is the most beautiful part of the City; its inhabitants are paying their assessments with great cheerfulness, and no amount of money would induce them to return to their former condition. So it will be elsewhere. There have undoubtedly been mistakes made, from want of a proper starting-point, and from a desire to conciliate too many interested parties, but no one can now look at the remarkable and beautiful changes, without feeling that everything has been done with regard to a general plan. The views now afforded by some of these new grades are simply superb. Stand at the head of Sixteenth-street, and the eye sweeps down nearly two miles over a paved and parked street to the very portals of the White House; stand at the War or Navy Departments, looking west through F or G streets, and the waters of the Potomac are seen glistening in the sun; stand at the foot of Vermont-avenue, at Lafayette-square, and the eye has an uninterrupted view of three miles, to the Howard University; stand on the portico of the White House, looking out New-York-avenue, and the eye sweeps uninterruptedly a distance of five miles to the north-west, beyond Glenwood Cemetery; stand on the high ground in the city, at the corner of Massachusetts-avenue and Twelfth-street, and the eye ranges over five miles of broad street on toward the south-east, and two miles on toward Kalorama Heights in the north-west, where the President's private mansion, and the great public park ought to and probably will be. And so on, almost *ad infinitum.*

WATER SERVICES.

The Board report thirty-one miles of water service constructed, either by extensions or by lowering those already laid, consequent upon the change in the grade of carriage-ways.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

The following table shows nearly seventy miles of pavements laid, and forty-seven miles of other carriage-way constructed by the Board since they commenced work:

34.26	miles of treated wood pavements.
5.05	miles of round block pavement.
0.87	miles of compound wood and concrete pavement.
16.30	miles of concrete pavement.
4.01	miles of Belgian and granite pavements.
8.08	miles of Macadamized street.
6.76	miles of cobblestone pavement.
39.22	miles of graveled streets and roads, mostly in county.
115.36	miles of improved carriage-way pavements, assuming the same as 22 feet wide.

Most of these pavements are of the latest and most improved patents; others are worthless and will have to be relaid or repaired at an early day. There is one good feature, however. All contractors are required to give bonds to keep their pavements in order for three years. The Macadam road has been rejected for city use, owing to the dust arising from it, but it is well adapted to the roads of the county, where it has been extensively used.

In addition to the street pavements, there have been laid ninety miles of brick and three miles of concrete foot-pavements.

PUBLIC PARKS.

One of the most charming changes which has been effected is the transformation of the waste and vacant spaces formed by the intersection of the broad streets and avenues into handsome little parks or plazas, and ornamented with fountains or statues. In this the Board has had the able co-operation and excellent taste of Gen. Babcock. Many drinking-fountains have also been erected in various portions of the city.

Scott and Farragut squares, and the parks and intersections at Ninth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, Mount Vernon-place, and Rawlins-square, have, by the joint efforts of Gen. Babcock and the Board, been so improved as to add greatly to the attraction of the localities in which they are situated. The reservations at the intersection of Connecticut-avenue and P-street, Sixteenth-street and Massachusetts-avenue, Rhode Island-avenue and Thirteenth-street, are now being curbed and paved, preparatory to further improvements, and when completed will contribute materially to the beauty and desirability of those portions of the city.

In Farragut-square, a statue of that hero will be erected; at the intersection of Massachusetts-avenue and Sixteenth-street, a statue of Gen. Scott, ordered by Congress, in bronze, will be placed.

SHADE-TREES.

Many thousand shade-trees have also been planted, and if the varieties prove to have been well selected, Washington and the District will, in a few years, be more justly famed in this respect that some of her well-shaded Northern sisters. As far as practicable, a different variety has been selected for each street, so as to avoid monotony in appearance. It is the purpose to extend this kind of ornamentation to all improved streets.

NEW MARKETS.

Four new markets are now in course of construction, in addition to the great new Centre Market, recently completed on Pennsylvania-avenue by the Washington Market Company.

FINANCES.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board accompanies this report. Of the amount therein given the proportion due by the United States, for improvements bordering on reservations and other Government property, is $1,240,920 92.

The Board also submit a list of contracts made by them, with the amounts thereof, aggregating $6,387,933 15.

The statement of the financial condition of the Board is as follows:

Assets.

Loan authorized by Congress and Legislature		$4,000,000 00
Assessments, one-third		2,000,000 00
Assessments on account of contingent expenses		100,000 00
Amount due by old corporation on account of contracts made by them but executed by the Board, for which appropriations have been made		491,500 00
Appropriation by United States Government last session		263,365 12
Appropriations by Legislative Assembly		393,600 00
Total resources		$7,248,465 12

Liabilities.

Contracts, as per list	$6,387,933 15	
Cost of repairs avenues and streets, alleys, pumps, &c., not contracted	297,190 00	
Cost of roads and county work	123,089 72	
Contingent expenses, engineering, clerks, superintendents, &c	278,000 00	
		7,086,212 87
Balance in favor of Board		$162,252 25
If to this be added amount due from United States Government, amounting, as above, to		1,240,920 92
It will leave the resources of Board		$1,403,173 27

THE COST OF THE WORK.

It is the remark of every one who becomes cognizant of the amount of work performed that it seems impossible that it should have been done for the sum it has actually cost. And it is a fact that the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia have succeeded in getting work done for from fifteen to thirty per cent. less than in other cities, and fully fifty per cent. less than the same work is done for in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The identical pavements which have cost New-York five dollars per square yard are being laid here for three dollars and three dollars and fifty cents. This is one of the points which will especially bear scrutiny. This result has been achieved by a determination on the part of the Board, at the outset, that it would be better to establish a scale of prices at which work should be done, and to award contracts at these uniform prices to responsible persons. The plan has worked exceedingly well. Money has been paid only for work actually done; the persons employed have had no interest in defrauding the Board, and have secured a fair equivalent for services rendered. The report says:

"The Board point with pride to the work done and the prices paid, and are satisfied that no one investigating the subject honestly and impartially will fail to acknowledge that in no instance on record has so much been accomplished in so short a period of time and at a cost so reasonable."

And this is another evidence of the fact that the present form of Government of the District, even if it be not the best that can be devised, has, at least so far as the Board of Public Works are concerned, demonstrated that it is possible to prosecute great public enterprises without the taint of corruption. No single charge of this character brought against the Board has effected a lodgment, even after nearly five months of searching investigation. There are many who think that the local Legislature is a machine both unnecessary and extravagant, and their objections have substantial foundation. A retrenchment of a quarter of a million per year might be effected by the abolition of this body, Congress and the Governor or President assuming its powers. If corruption is liable to concentrate anywhere in the Government of this District, it is here.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

In concluding their report the Board present some very instructive figures as to the amount expended by the General Government on the streets and avenues of the city since 1802. The account runs thus:

By the General Government	$1,321,288 31
By the City of Washington	13,921,767 15

Or for ten per cent. by the General Government, ninety per cent. by the city; and if the amount paid by Georgetown and the county be added, it will make about two millions more. In view of these facts it is urged that an appropriation be made at an early day to reimburse the District for the amount expended in the improvement of Government property.

In further discussing the relations of the General Government to the national capital, the Board submit a general statement of facts, which certainly make a strong case. The total valuation of all property within the District is about $150,000,000, of which the General Government owns four-tenths. The citizens of the District have voluntarily taxed themselves more than $6,000,000 for the improvement of all the streets and avenues, and Congress is called upon to reimburse the District for the amount expended upon the avenues, which, named as they are after the States of the Union, and laid out upon a plan not only national but extremely costly in design, form the distinctively national feature of the capital. The amount expended by the Board of Public Works and by the former City Government upon the avenues is $2,128,371 92. The avenues are twenty-one in number, and the reimbursement of this amount will enable those having the matter in charge to complete the improvements and render the national capital the handsomest city in the world. It is submitted that, in view of what the citizens have done, the General Government, in view of fairness and equity, ought to respond to at least this degree, and for these additional reasons:

1. That, including streets, avenues, reservations, and lots, the Government acquired a title in fee simple to about four-fifths of the entire area of the City of Washington, without cost to the people of the United States.

2. That the magnificent proportions of the original plan on which the city was laid out could not fail to impoverish the most opulent city in the United States; and its purpose manifestly was to keep in order the streets, avenues, and public grounds at the public expense.

3. That if the city had received a fair price for the property donated to and sold by the General Government, the fund would afford ample means for every desired local improvement, besides a permanent surplus for repairs.

4. That while the obligation of the General Government to contribute a large portion of the expense of the needed improvements of streets and avenues has been constantly recognized ever since the adoption of the city as the seat of Federal Government, yet the contributions made for these purposes by the General Government have never borne a just proportion to those of the local Governments, and during the past twelve years the ratio has been smaller than ever before.

5. That the population of the District, composed, to a large extent, of officers and employes of the Government, and others whose occupation is dependent directly or incidentally upon the Government, ought not to be required unaided to provide for the adornment of a city in which the entire nation has almost an equal interest. CYMON.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, asked him to withdraw his motion temporarily.

Mr. Cameron said he must insist upon his motion.

Mr. FENTON—I appeal to my friend to withdraw his motion. I wish to move that when the Senate adjourn today, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The Vice-President ruled that Mr. Fenton's motion was not in order, and the Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boarman, member elect from Louisiana, appeared at the bar and was sworn in.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, introduced a bill to amend the Tariff act, so as to admit ship-building materials free of duty. Referred.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to repeal the stamp tax on bank checks and notes. Referred.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ISSUE OF OCTOBER.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to what law authorizes him to make an increased issue of legal-tender notes, as was done in October last, and whether such issue was made in the legal-tender notes heretofore retired, or in new ones.

After some discussion by Messrs. Randall, Dawes, Brooks, and Garfield, the latter stating that the issue of legal-tender notes last October had taken the country by surprise, the resolution was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. L. Myers, of Pennsylvania—To repeal the stamp duty on matches.

By Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee—For the relief of the State of Tennessee.

By Mr. Hill, of New-Jersey—To reduce the postage rates.

By Mr. Wheeler, of New-York—For the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River.

By Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota—For an extension of time to the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

By Mr. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania—To provide for the preservation and increase of timber.

By Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania—Amendatory of the act of the 1st of February, 1871, giving pensions to the soldiers and sailors of 1812.

Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, asked leave to introduce and put on its passage a bill to regulate the payment of female employes of the Government.

Mr. Conger, of Michigan, objected.

THE OAKES AMES INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, asked to be, and was excused from service on the Select Committee, appointed yesterday for the Oakes Ames investigation, on the ground that during the recent canvass he had expressed a decided opinion on the subject.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, took the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*, and appointed Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, to fill the place of Mr. Beck in the Committee.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a copy of the report of Gen. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, on the condition of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. Adopted.

ADDITIONAL WAR VESSELS.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the construction of ten steam vessels of war, and appropriating $3,000,000 for that purpose. The vessels are to carry each ten or more guns of large calibre, and the hulls are to be either of iron or wood, as the Secretary of the Navy may determine.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, offered an amendment that not less than five of the ten vessels shall be constructed in private yards in the United States under contract.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, advocated the amendment, but he thought the bill was too loosely drawn and left too much discretion to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Randall's strictures, arguing that the more restrictions placed on the Secretary the less security there would be to have the work properly done.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, argued in support of his amendment.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, thought that so far as the *personnel* of the navy was concerned, the country had a right to be proud of it, but that as to the vessels of the navy, the country should be ashamed of them. He opposed Mr. Hale's amendment, arguing that the navy-yards were in good condition to do the work, and that experience had shown that vessels of war built in private yards under contract were generally failures.

Mr. Platt, of Virginia, supported the bill, but opposed the amendment. He proposed, however, a postponement of the subject.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, asked to what use these vessels were to be applied?

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, responded that there was now kept up five squadrons—the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and the East Indian—and that there were not now in the navy enough sea-going vessels to keep these small squadrons full. Small vessels, he said, were really better for such service than large ones, for the small ones could enter all the ports, and were much less expensive. If these squadrons were to be withdrawn or reduced, then these vessels were not wanted, but otherwise they were much needed.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, gave it as his judgment that a system ought to be initiated which would be harmonious in plan, in idea, and in ultimate consummation. He believed it wise to put upon the seas a class of vessels that would have speed, size and adaptations for the protection of commerce. He thought it wise to guard, limit, specify and qualify the descriptions of ships to be built.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the ideas expressed by the gentleman from Ohio corresponded with the purposes of the Committee. The sloops-of-war proposed to be built were to be propelled both by steam and sail, and were in continuation in that respect of the plan hitherto adopted by the Navy Department, to have squadrons of small vessels scattered over the seas of the globe to protect American commerce—to act as a kind of police—and that could be used advantageously in case of war. If the bill was not framed to accomplish that purpose, he would welcome an amendment that would perfect it.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, suggested a reduction of the number of vessels from ten to five, and the making of a provision for obtaining live-oak timber, out of which a durable navy might be built up that would reflect honor on the service and credit on the country.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, said that he had introduced this bill last session in anticipation of trouble with Spain, and the affairs in the Gulf of Mexico had not improved since then. No one knew what might occur there any day, and it was proper to be prepared for all contingencies. He would like to wait until navy-yards could be built and live oak grown, but it was proper to be prepared for emergencies. Navy-yards and live oak would come afterward for the reconstruction of the navy on a grand scale.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, inquired as to the proposed size of these vessels.

Mr. Scofield considered that four hundred or five hundred tons would be large enough. He did not suppose that any of them would exceed one thousand tons.

Mr. Banks added that he supposed four or five guns would be armament enough for each vessel.

Mr. Scofield referred to Mr. Banks as having sympathized with the effort to involve the country in war with Spain.

Mr. Banks denied that he had ever sympathized with such efforts, but he had introduced the bill because the Secretary had declared to the members of the House that he was afraid that events had occurred in the Gulf of Mexico which would require the Government to be prepared to defend their commerce.

Mr. Scofield said he did not participate in that fear, and it was not for any such purpose that he wanted these sloops-of-war constructed. It was simply to keep up the American squadrons in the various seas of the world for the protection of commerce. He was opposed to Mr. Hale's amendment because the Navy Department was prepared to construct iron vessels in the navy-yards of New-York, Boston, and Washington.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, thought that the bill should be postponed until some future day, so as to give members time to consult the reports of the Departments, and to discuss the subject intelligently.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. Lynch, of Maine, introduced a bill providing for a drawback equal to the duties paid upon all imported material for ship-building and ship stores; also for the payment of an amount equal to such duties when American material is used. Referred.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING.

On a motion to print a voluminous document sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Brooks made remarks as to the reckless extravagance in public printing. He said his house was lumbered with public documents which were of no use, and gave notice that he would sell them all by public auction and turn over the proceeds to the contingent fund of the House.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

On motion of Mr. Banks the bill to carry out the fishing clauses of the Treaty of Washington was made the special order for the second Tuesday in January, and then the House, at 2 o'clock, adjourned.

Indorsement of Controller Green's Official Action.

A committee consisting of Dr. Samuel Hall, Francis B. Thurber, John R. Voorhis, and W. P. Benzel, all well-known and respected gentlemen, called, yesterday, on Controller Green, on behalf of the Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform, and presented him with resolutions adopted at its meeting on Tuesday, 26th ult., commendatory of his administration of the duties of the Controllership. Mr. Green, replying briefly, thanked them for their expressions of confidence, and stated that the best results must flow from the persistent, watchful care of questions of public importance by societies of tax-payers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALES AT TEA-TIME. Fairy Stories. By E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M. P., author of "Moonshine," "Crackers for Christmas," "Stories for My Children," &c. Illustrated by William Brunton. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1872.

The old-fashioned fairy tale, which was carefully written down to the level of the infantile intellect, was for that reason dismally dull to all except those for whom it was strictly designed. Of late, following the path opened by Thackeray in his Christmas story, the *Rose and the Ring,* certain clever writers, among whom the author of *Alice in Wonderland* and Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen are prominent, have written an improved type of Christmas tale, which, while it is at least as entertaining to children as were the old-fashioned stories of the last generation, appeals by its wit and fantastic humor to older readers. The present volume is the fourth series of fairy stories which its author has published, and, like its predecessors, it will be as popular among grown-up people as it is sure to be with children. No one can read the tremendous adventures of the *Boy with a Tail* without the same sort of pleasure which the mere pretentious, but no less fantastic, adventures of *Major Gahagan* give to the admirers of Thackeray, and the delicious nonsense of the *Pea-Green Nose* will be as keenly appreciated by the sedate matron who reads it to her little one, as the wonderful incidents therein contained will be to the awe-struck infant who accepts them in unquestioning good faith. It is no small achievement to write so admirable a juvenile work as *Tales for Tea-Time,* and as a Christmas present, the book, embellished with its excellent wood-cuts, will hardly have a rival in juvenile affections.

ART RECREATIONS: Being a Complete Guide to Pencil-drawing, Oil-painting, &c. By Mme. L. B. URBINO, Prof. HENRY DAY, and others. With Valuable Receipts for Preparing Materials. Splendidly Illustrated. Boston: SHEPARD & GILL. 1873.

A book that professes within the space of 344 pages, to give complete instructions in more than forty different branches of ornamental and useful industry will not recommend itself to those who have any love of thoroughness. Nevertheless, *Art Recreations* is exceptional among works of its class in that it really does convey much useful information. The chapters on drawing, oil-painting, and water-color painting are of little value, since they profess to teach in a few pages arts that demand a life-time of laborious study. On the other hand, the volume contains instructions in coloring photographs, in moss-work, leather-work, wax-work, and a score of other pleasing accomplishments, which are plainly given, and at sufficient length to render them really useful. The book is therefore worthy of commendation, and will probably be the means of furnishing pleasant work for idle hands to do.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON GEMS IN REFERENCE TO THEIR SCIENTIFIC VALUE: A Guide for the Teacher of Natural Sciences, the Lapidary, Jeweler, and Amateur, &c., &c. With elegant Illustrations. By Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, Chemist and Mineralogist, Member of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History, &c. Fourth Edition. New-York: Published by the Author. 1872.

Dr. Feuchtwanger's book is a very full and exhaustive treatise on gems, and no reader of it could make the mistake recently made by an Arizona adventurer, of imagining a worthless garnet to be a priceless ruby. It describes every variety of precious stone, showing not only its chemical constitution, but giving rules to determine its genuineness and its value. A good deal of information as to minerals other than precious stones is also given, and the work is profusely illustrated with colored plates.

ROME AND THE PAPACY. A History of the Men, Manners, and Temporal Government of Rome in the Nineteenth Century, as Administered by the Priests. Including the Life of Gian-Maria Mastai, now Pope Pius IX. By F. PETRUCCELLI DE LA GATTINA. Translated from the French by ROBERT E. PETERSON, M. D. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

The publishers of this book inform the public that "it will not leave Romanism a leg to stand on." It so, that Church is rather more deficient in point of legs than it is usually supposed to be. The author has, indeed, made a collection of facts which of themselves are exceedingly damaging to the Papacy, but he has presented them in a style so extravagant, and with such a manifest partisan bitterness, that they will fail to have the effect which he intended they should have.

REMARKABLE VOYAGES; OR, MAN UPON THE SEA. A History of Maritime Adventure, Exploration, and Discovery, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By FRANK B. GOODRICH, author of "The Letters of Dick Tinto," "The Court of Napoleon," &c. With numerous Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1873.

The author of this volume has apparently inherited from his father, the "Peter Parley" of a former generation, a fondness for telling stories of hairbreadth escapes by sea and land. The extent to which that delight of our boyish days contrived to shipwreck himself, to engage in tremendous combats with murderous Moors, and to undergo imprisonment in undesirable dungeons, from which he made it a point to escape with wonderful ingenuity and success—all for the benefit of his young readers—has hardly been surpassed by the actual navigators and explorers whose real adventures Mr. Frank B. Goodrich has here set forth. Beginning with those early sailors, the nautilus, the beetle, and the beaver, and ending with the last successful Transatlantic cable expedition, he has told, in a pleasant and picturesque way, the adventures of the most eminent navigators of ancient and modern times. His object has, however, not been merely to emulate the work of Mr. Mavor, whose "Collection of Voyages and Travels" in twenty-four volumes was once an extremely popular work, but to furnish a history of the ocean, showing what it once was to man and what it now is; how from the vague Homeric conception of a mighty river encircling the earth, it has become the beaten highway of nations. This task he has accomplished very successfully, and has produced a very readable book, to which the profuse illustrations add both interest and value.

THE HEART OF MYRRHA LAKE; OR, INTO THE LIGHT OF CATHOLICITY. By MINNIE MARY LEE. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. 1872.

A story in which all the characters to whom the reader is introduced no sooner meet with one another than they immediately begin the earnest discussion of Roman Catholic doctrines, can hardly be regarded as strictly true to life. As a rule the policeman of whom one asks the way does not instantly reply with a defense of the doctrine of purgatory. Neither does the average young lady, in writing to her school friend, devote all her space, including the postscript, to a confutation of the heresies of Luther and Calvin. Nevertheless, the writer of this little volume would have us believe that all mankind perpetually talk of nothing but Catholicism.

HOW TO PAINT: A Complete Compendium of the Art, designed for the use of the Tradesman, Mechanic, Merchant, and Farmer, and to Guide the Professional Painter, &c., &c. By F. B. GARDNER, author of "The Carriage Painter's Manual." New-York: SAMUEL R. WELLS. 1872.

In a few small pages the author of this treatise contrives to talk about painting, but fails to convey any information of much moment. The reader will learn from it that benzine is sometimes substituted for turpentine by unprincipled dealers, and that camels'-hair brushes are made of camels' hair. The knowledge of these tremendous facts, however, will scarcely make anybody an accomplished painter.

The Erie Railroad.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for last year were greatly overstated by the old Board, according to a statement by President P. H. Watson and S. H. Duncan, auditor for the company. These it stated to be an overestimate for November, 1871, of $260,474; for December, $217,808; for January, 1872, $259,189; for February, $403,375; for March, $34,403; for April, $59,182. These excessive overestimates were given by the old Erie Board to bolster up Erie in the estimation of the public.

THE TWEED TRIAL.

Motion to Quash the Indictment—Argument of Counsel.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, the case of William M. Tweed came up for argument, pursuant to notice given several days ago of a motion to quash the indictment against him. The defendant was represented by Messrs. D. D. Field, J. Graham, Fullerton, Burrill, and Bartlett. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Tremain, Peckham, and Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan formally moved for the arraignment of Mr. Tweed on what was known as the "big indictment," which was found against him on the 15th of November.

Mr. Graham, in opposing the motion, commented on the ardor and nervousness of the prosecution to bring on this "big indictment." After advisement with his associates, they unanimously concluded to move to quash the indictment, and the motion which they would present to the Court embraced not only matters extrinsic—entering into the very legality of the indictment itself, but also some considerations intrinsic, which, in their judgment, vitiated and rendered it null and void. Mr. Graham then read an affidavit of the defendant objecting to the indictment on account of numerous irregularities attending its presentation. It recited the chronology of the indictment, and stated from the minutes of the Grand Jury that the charge entered was the signing of bills knowing them to be fraudulent. Mr. Peckham was present, it averred, in the finding of the indictment. The two indictments of the 9th of October were identical with those of the 15th, and the evidence on which the latter indictment was found was simply a reaffirmation of that elicited by Mr. Peckham. An affidavit of Mr. Dewey was read as to the contents of the minutes of the Grand Jury, and two letters, addressed by Mr. Peckham to a public print, reflecting on these cases, and alluding to Mr. Tweed in a manner to prejudice his chances of a fair trial.

Mr. Peckham read an affidavit, made by himself, setting forth that he was legally empowered by the Attorney-General to prosecute these cases, and was thus allowed to enter the Grand Jury room; but when he found his presence there was objected to, he directed them to discard anything he might have said to them, and to try the indictments *de novo.* He moved to expunge that portion of Mr. Graham's affidavit relative to letters appearing in the Press over his signature, and the Court held it would not decide the matter until the general motion was before it.

Mr. Graham then proceeded with his argument, observing that it was plain the Grand Jury had acted regardless of their oaths, for in one indictment they charged Mr. Hall jointly with Mr. Tweed, and in another they cleared Mr. Hall and attributed the whole guilt to Mr. Tweed. But it was said the reconsideration of their action cured their errors. He denied the Court could rely upon such a Grand Jury, because once tainted with the poison suggested, there was no water to purge them. He claimed that no person whatever could appear before a Grand Jury except a District-Attorney, and Mr. Peckham's presence there was a misdemeanor, for which he could be prosecuted. Counsel explained the nature of the counts in the indictment, and the Audit act under which the vouchers were drawn, contending that in their eagerness they had combined a charge of larceny with a charge of misdemeanor, and had broken down the legal safeguards which the law had thrown around the guiltiest man, assuming even his client to be the greatest villain of them all, and had blindfolded themselves like all crafty men whose craft carried them headlong. He cited various authorities to justify the course he was pursuing in matters of substance in the precedent matters, as well as to matters of form. He stated the legal definition of nonfeasance, malfeasance, and misfeasance, observing, under the Board of Audit act, that the auditing and the certificate of a claim were distinct acts. It might be the latter was a ministerial while the former was a judicial one. The statute did not say how they were to audit. It was left to their discretion, and they could adopt what mode of audit they pleased. The word audit left them free to adopt any means of paying the accounts they liked. He called attention to an editorial article from the TIMES, properly stating the meaning of the word audit. During last Summer the proprietor of that journal, with his associates, determined on the charitable purpose of providing excursions for the poor children of the City. A treasurer was appointed and auditors were subsequently nominated to ascertain the correctness of his return. The report of the auditors was that they "looked at" the accounts and found them correct, and that definition he accepted fully. If the Legislature meant to limit or prescribe an examination of any specific kind on this Board they would have said so. The indictment was bad for multifariousness—that is, it charged two crimes entirely distinct—the violation of a judicial duty, auditing, and the violation of a ministerial duty, certifying; in each of the counts two crimes to be judged by two entirely distinct rules. Besides, the counts charged a positive act of misfeasance and then resolved it into simple non-act. He cited Judge Miller's opinion that these could not coincide. On these principles the second and third counts were bad. But the second, third, and fourth counts were bad because in them the Controller was declared to be a party to the guilty audit, and to have paid on such guilty audit.

He submitted that the indictment could not be maintained on the ground that Connolly innocently paid these vouchers. He went further than the indictment. If these three men issued these certificates they were forgers, and so in their efforts to get in this payment they, the prosecution, had buried the head of their indictment in a cloud of felony. On the conclusion of Mr. Graham's argument the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Outrageous Assault by a Policeman.

Patrolman Dennis Sullivan, of the First Precinct Police, was arraigned before Commissioner Bosworth yesterday for an outrageous assault upon Patrick Devine, Captain of a tug-boat, who resides at No. 66 Degraw-street, Brooklyn. It was shown, by the testimony in the case, that on the night of Oct. 26 Devine and a friend were passing through Coenties-slip, on their way home, when Sullivan came out of a liquor-store in the slip, and, without the slightest cause or provocation, assaulted Devine, striking him on the head with his club, felling him senseless to the pavement, dislocating his jaw, and fracturing his skull. He left his victim lying insensible in the gutter, where he was subsequently found by some friends and taken to the Eastern Hotel, and thence to his home in Brooklyn. His companion, becoming alarmed at the conduct of the officer, fled. Devine remained at his home in a precarious condition for several weeks, and only within the past two weeks has been allowed to leave his bed. It was feared at one time that he could not recover. Sullivan was arrested soon after the assault and locked up at the Tombs, but was released on bail when his victim was pronounced out of danger. On the trial yesterday Sullivan denied, in the most positive manner, that he had assaulted Devine, but said that he found him lying insensible in the gutter, and, at the request of some friends, allowed them to take him to the Eastern Hotel. The case was adjourned for further testimony.

The Baptist Mariners' Society.

The monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Baptist Mariners' Society was held last evening, at the church corner of Henry and Oliver streets. A report of the financial condition of the Society for the past year was presented by the Treasurer, which showed it to be indebted in the sum of $400. The principal items of expenditure were the support of the reading-room and the printing of tracts. The colporteurs were working energetically, and through them many of those seamen visited on board ship and in their boarding-houses were converted. A resolution was adopted ordering the transfer of a legacy of $4,000, bequeathed some years ago by a Mr. Mason, of Brooklyn, to the general purposes of the church.

A Car-Conductor Assaulted by Thieves for Exposing Them to His Passengers.

On Sunday night, the car of the Dry-dock and Grand-street line, of which Chas. F. Colby is the conductor, was boarded by a gang of pickpockets while in Grand-street, near the Bowery. The thieves began operating among the passengers, and Colby, who knew them, with commendable promptness pointed out the thieves to the passengers, and warned them to be careful of their valuables. The thieves, finding their game spoiled, slunk from the car, vowing vengeance against the man who had exposed them. At a later hour, when the car was in the vicinity of the Grand-street Ferry, at a lonely, unfrequented spot, the crowd of thieves again jumped on the car, and made an apparently preconcerted attack upon the conductor, and beat him very severely about the head and face. One of his eyes was completely closed, and his face was badly disfigured. The ruffians jumped from the car and made their escape before a policeman arrived. On Monday Colby called on Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, and reported to him what had occurred. The Captain, with Detectives Elder and Heidelberg, having obtained a description of the thieves, succeeded, yesterday, in arresting Hugh Reilly, alias "Blink Reilly," and Francis Brady, both notorious pickpockets and ruffians. They were locked up at Police Head-quarters and were subsequently identified by Colby as two of the thieves who had assaulted him. They were arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed to prison in default of $2,000 bail each for trial. Both the prisoners had served terms of imprisonment at Sing Sing.

THE WALLKILL BANK ROBBERY.

Ex-Senator Graham, the President, Arrested and in This City—The Cashier Alleged to Have Left the Country.

The fact that there had been a heavy defalcation of $100,000, by two officers of the Wallkill National Bank, at Middletown, N. Y., causing the greatest excitement in that town, was published in the TIMES several days since. Yesterday another chapter in the story was developed in this City, in the arrest of the President of the Bank, ex-Senator William M. Graham.

It appears that on Nov. 3, Mr. Avery A. Bromley appeared before United States Commissioner Osborn, and asked for warrants for the arrest of Mr. Graham, and of Charles H. Horton, the Cashier of the bank. He stated that he and several others of the directors had spent two weeks in carefully examining the books of the bank, discovering that the defalcation amounted to $100,090, and that the President and cashier were thought to be responsible. Mr. Bromley made an affidavit to the effect that at divers times from the 25th of November, 1870, to the 26th of November, 1872, William Moffat Graham, the President of the bank, and Charles H. Horton, the cashier, embezzled, or willfully misapplied moneys, funds, or credit of the said bank to the amount of $100,000, and made false entries in their report with intent to defraud the bank and the directors and stockholders.

Deputy Marshal Kehoe went to Middletown, and had little difficulty in finding Mr. Graham, and bringing him to this City. Horton, the cashier, could not be found. He is said to have fled the country, and will probably not be arrested. After his arrival in this City, Mr. Graham was ill at the Sinclair House until yesterday afternoon, at which time he was taken before the Commissioner. His counsel, Mr. Chas. S. Spencer, moved to dismiss the complaint. He protested against the dangerous practice of arresting men upon affidavits made upon "information and belief," and said that, in the State Courts, upon *certiorari*, such complaints were always dismissed.

Assistant District-Attorney Purdy denied that men cannot be arrested for perjury under such circumstances, and contended that there was excellent precedent for receiving such affidavits, and that the Commissioner can cause arrests without any affidavit at all, if he sees fit.

The Commissioner said that he was responsible for what he had done. He denied the motion to dismiss.

Mr. Spencer still held that it was wrong to cause the arrest of any one on facts not within the knowledge of the affiant, and demanding immediate examination, protesting his client's innocence, and characterizing the prosecution as an attempt to black-mail.

After some further discussion, it was agreed to proceed with the examination at 11 this morning, Mr. Graham being committed to jail. Bail was fixed at $20,000.

WOODHULL-CLAFLIN TROUBLES.

Bail Given on the Three Complaints, and the Women Released—The Line of Defense.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Miss Tennie C. Claflin, arrested on three charges, in as many different Courts, of slander, and of sending obscene publications through the mails, are now at liberty. Yesterday morning they were arraigned before Commissioner Shields, accompanied by their counsel, and were released, on giving bonds in $8,000 each, to appear on the third Monday in February for trial in the United States Circuit Court. Dr. A. D. Ruggles, of No. 95 Monroe-street, Brooklyn, and Mr. James Kiernan, of No. 3 Jay-street, Brooklyn, became their sureties. The women then stepped out into the hallway, and were immediately rearrested by an officer from Jefferson Market Police Court on the criminal suit of Luther C. Challis, for slander. Justice Fowler was sent for, and bail was again given in $2,000 each, Mr. John H. Mackinley, of Fulton and Smith streets, and Dr. Ruggles signing the bond. Mr. Challis was present during this time. After these proceedings were over the two women were once more tapped upon the shoulder by an officer, this time by a deputy from the Sheriff's office. There was then an adjournment to the Sheriff's office, where, after some delay, bail was received on the action in the Supreme Court for damages for libel brought by Mr. Challis. Dr. Ruggles and Mr. Mackinley were also the signers of the bail bond in this instance.

When the case comes on for trial in the Circuit Court, their counsel will raise the point of the unconstitutionality of the law giving United States officers the right to judge as to the morality or immorality of newspaper publications, and to cause arrests for sending such matter through the mails. The defense are very sanguine of obtaining an acquittal on this case. As to the other, in the State Courts, they will make an endeavor to prove the truth of all the assertions published in their newspaper, and all the persons interested will probably be summoned.

ROGERS, THE MURDERER.

How He Conducts Himself in Prison—Hope of Reprieve Abandoned.

Henry Rogers, the representative of the "Battle Row" gang of outlaws, now under sentence of death in Brooklyn, for the murder of Officer John Donohue, in July last, faces his approaching doom without visible symptoms of trepidation. Up to the announcement of Judge Fancher's refusal to grant a stay of proceedings, his demeanor was that of a man confident of his ultimate safety, but exhibiting no spirit of bravado. Since that time, however, quite a change has come over him. He seems to have given up hope. His counsel goes today before Gov. Hoffman as a *dernier ressort.* If the Governor refuses his application for a respite, which counsel will make today with a view to obtain time to have a hearing at the General Term, Rogers will, almost beyond doubt, expiate his crime, on Friday, within the jail inclosure. The Sheriff will make no preparation for the execution until after Gov. Hoffman announces his decision. In the meantime, Rogers applies himself to the work of spiritual preparation, under the counsel of Father McDonald and two Sisters of Mercy. These, and two or three of his most intimate friends are the only persons he will see, and he positively refuses to be interviewed or gazed at by others, whatever may be the object of their visits. His appearance is subdued; at times he seems despondent; then he seems to withdraw his mind from the dread anticipation of Friday's events, and exhibits a remarkable degree of calmness. His demeanor is, on the whole, very exemplary, though, it is said, with reference to his progress in spiritual matters, that he is today no better prepared to die than he was on the night he committed the crime.

Rogers is a slender man, thirty years old, and of dark complexion. He is unmarried, and has been constantly visited by his mother, a very respectable and hard-working woman, living in Williamsburg with his brother and sister. Rogers stated that he did not wish to say anything in regard to his case beyond that he was sorry for his situation. Sheriff Walters, of Brooklyn, has made arrangements with Under-Sheriff Stevens, of this City, and Sheriff Murphy, to fix the gallows and see the sentence properly carried out, should a pardon not be received between now and Friday morning.

Turf Notes.

Mr. Charles Backman, of Stony Ford, has made an additional entry in the three-year-old stakes of the Prospect Park Association. There are now five in each stake.

The first Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club has been postponed until next Saturday, in consequence of the epizootic.

Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, announces that the Club will inaugurate the racing season in the East in 1873. The meeting is to commence on May 27, and continue four days. This will give the horses ample time to reach New-York, to attend the Jerome Park meeting, which is to begin June 7.

An association has been formed at Troy to give trotting meetings on the ice during the Winter.

The fast trotter Kilburn Jim, valued at $20,000, belonging to Mr. M. D. Van Scoter, of Hornellsville, died of lung fever last week. Kilburn Jim was one of the fastest young horses in the country, and won a $10,000 purse at the Buffalo meeting, beating Gazelle and nine others.

The report that Camors and Socrates had died of the horse epidemic is without foundation. Both of them were afflicted with the disease but have recovered.

The National Rifle Association.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association met yesterday at No. 194 Broadway, Col. Church presiding. Communications were read from Gen. Rogers, Thirty-first Brigade, N. G.; Gen. Woodhull, Ninth Brigade, and Col. Scoville, of the Ontario Rifle Association. The Treasurer's report was read, showing receipts, (including the balance of $110 05, on hand Jan. 1, 1872,) $5,218 55, and expenditures, $5,074 02, leaving a balance of $144 53. The report was referred to the Auditing Committee. The Committee on the Range reported the work going on well. A vacancy in the Board of Directors was filled by the unanimous election of Hon. David W. Judd. A resolution admitting rifle associations, rifle clubs, and military organizations outside the First and Second Divisions, N. G., as affiliated clubs, on payment of not less than $20, each dollar representing a member, was adopted. The Committee on the Prize Badge reported progress, and, after the transaction of routine business, the Board adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Out of respect to the memory of the late lamented Horace Greeley all the Courts have adjourned until Thursday next.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Dec. 4: Nos. 517, 19½, 119, 89, 358, 284, 490, 491.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Calendar for Thursday—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—1, Cartland; 2, Layden; 3, Kenny; 4, Horan; 5, Gorman; 6, Conner; 7, Clarke; 8, Stone; 9, Ward; 10, Welsh; 11, Long; 12, Whitlock; 13, Verity and Lafferty; 14, Baker.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Judgments affirmed with costs—Ogden *vs.* the East River Insurance Company, Carpenter *vs.* Ross, O'Leary *vs.* Walter, Ocean National Bank of New-York *vs.* Fant, Moncriet *vs.* Ross, Gaffney *vs.* The People, &c.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, the costs to abide event—Booth *vs.* the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Rochester.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event as to defendant Yules, and judgment affirmed as to other defendants, with costs—Vose *vs.* Florida Railroad Company.

Judgment of Supreme Court and of Sessions reversed, and new trial granted—Height *vs.* the People, &c.

Order granting new trial reversed and judgment at Circuit affirmed with costs—Doubleday *vs.* Kress.

Order of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed—People ex rel. Peterson *vs.* Dayton; People ex rel. Mills *vs.* Dayton.

Order affirmed with costs—In the matter of Astor to vacate assessment.

Appeals dismissed with costs—Brown *vs.* Leigh, Boughton *vs.* Boughton, Arnold *vs.* Robertson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Dec. 3.

By Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. Charles T. Chester, &c., *vs.* Andrew H. Green, Controller; motion for peremptory writ of mandamus granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Thomas Bolen *vs.* Helen A. Anderson; motion for injunction must be denied, with $10 costs to defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC 3.

By Judge Larremore.

Dean *vs.* Dean; order granted. Oxford Iron Company *vs.* Buchanan; order granted.

Worster *vs.* Hyman; motion granted, with costs.

Nicholai *vs.* Sharkey; motion to discharge order of arrest denied.

Early *vs.* Gaynor; decree settled.

Sylvester *vs.* Downing; motion to open default granted on payment of costs of term, cause to be put on December short calendar for trial.

Kelly *vs.* Mack; order settled and undertaking approved.

Bernstein *vs.* Rothschild; default opened on payment of costs of motion, costs of term and disbursements.

Dodge *vs.* Dodge; reference ordered.

North-western Fire Extinguisher Company *vs.* Henderson; reference ordered.

Ellis *vs.* Eisenfuhrer; order discharging undertaking and releasing sureties granted.

Davenport *vs.* Turner; motion granted.

Engleson *vs.* Grey; judgment ordered.

Mausner *vs.* Gottel; affidavit of service of notice of application is defective.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Emmons *vs.* Barnes; case settled.

Ross *vs.* Brievagel; motion denied.

Cowell *vs.* Skinner; Thurber *vs.* Berry; motions granted.

Schindel *vs.* Schindel; application denied.

Judd *vs.* Mittnacht; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 3.

The following decisions have been rendered in cases argued at previous terms of the Court:

Bissicks *vs.* McDonough; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Loeschigh *vs.* Hatfield; appeal dismissed. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Wehle *vs.* Haviland; motion denied. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Fey *vs.* Smith; order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

In re hen Dowling *vs.* Bucking; order affirmed. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Mullington *vs.* Fearing; order affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Myers *vs.* De Mier; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company *vs.* Sands; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company *vs.* Johnson, Jr.; judgments affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

Schindler *vs.* Ewell; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore; dissenting opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Gillespie *vs.* Weinberg; judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Sheridan *vs.* Charlick; Russell *vs.* Wilkesbarre Coal Company; judgments reversed. Opinions by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Preston *vs.* Mosher; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Johnson *vs.* Bemis et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Santiago Lima *vs.* Durnelle; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Marks *vs.* The Congregation, &c.; judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly; dissenting opinion by Judge Larremore.

Corwin *vs.* Early; Nott *vs.* Hancock; judgments affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

Elias *vs.* Babcock; order affirmed without costs, without prejudice. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

Constant *vs.* The Rector, &c., of St. Albans Church; judgment reversed, new trial ordered. Opinions by Judges Charles P. Daly and Robinson.

Brown *vs.* Elliott; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

Gordon *vs.* Boppe; judgment sustained. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Cambies *vs.* Butterfield; order affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Baldwin *vs.* Harlem Navigation Company; judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

Strong *vs.* Sproul; order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Carvalho *vs.* Buckley; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Riston *vs.* Godet; judgment absolute should be given for defendant. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Gannetti *vs.* Lachamne; former order awarding costs of appeal affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Ascher *vs.* The Park Bank; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Gregory *vs.* Sanford; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Van Brunt.

Muhlenbrink vs. Keller; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice Daly.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, in Chambers, yesterday heard argument in the case of Ferdinand Meyers, appellant, *vs.* Moses S. Henmann, assignee of Maurice Bendix et al., and sustained the judgment of the Court below.

Court of General Sessions—Business Disposed of Yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, a large number of cases were disposed of, but all were of minor importance, and presented few points of interest. James Whalen pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence; Michael Pangborn pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison; Frank Doner, found guilty of the same offense, one year and six months; Robert White and Joseph Hopkins pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence; Thomas Sproula, guilty of assault, four months in the Penitentiary; James Hugh, for the same offense, six months in the Penitentiary; Joseph Stevens and Charles Donohue, charged with attempted larceny, were discharged, the complainant not appearing; Michael Toomey, charged with an aggravated assault on Mrs. James Moore, was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Thomas C. Oatman was charged with an assault upon one Michael Mahoney, and with cutting him in the face and neck with a knife. Both men were professional gamblers, and had kept a gambling saloon on Broadway. They had quarreled, and Mahoney going to the house on the night the assault was committed, was attacked by Oatman, who seized him round the neck, and, holding his head down, stabbed him repeatedly with a penknife. The prisoner was found guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm, and remanded till Friday for sentence.

Recorder Hackett, in adjourning the Court, stated that out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Greeley, and to give an opportunity for those employed in Court business to attend the funeral of the deceased, he should adjourn till Friday morning.

The Warehouse Department.

The following is the monthly report of the Warehouse Department of the New-York Custom-house, for November, 1872:

ENTRIES.	
Warehouse	1,461
Rewarehouse	175
Transportation without appraisement	384
Warehouse and transportation	30
Warehouse and export to foreign countries	84
Warehouse and export to Canada	39
Rewarehouse and export to foreign countries	83
Rewarehouse and export to Canada	3
Foreign export, Class No. 2	90
Canada export, Class No. 2	5
Export to Mexico	..
Export to Mexico, Class No. 2	1
WITHDRAWALS.	
For consumption	7,083
For transportation in United States	101
Transportation to foreign countries	365
Transportation and export to Canada	127
Rewarehouse for export to foreign countries	78
LIQUIDATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS.	
Entries on hand Nov. 1	472
Entries received in November	2,370
Entries liquidated in November	2,449
Entries awaiting reports	140
Entries awaiting returns	221
Entries awaiting liquidation	35

The New-York Port Society—An Appeal for Aid.

The New-York Port Society have made an appeal to the friends of the sailor, in this City, for funds to enable them to pay a debt of $2,000, incurred in the prosecution of its work among seamen in this port during the past year. From the church, at the corner of Catharine and Madison streets, with a thousand names on its roll and a flourishing Sabbath-school, the Society has stretched its arms to the East and North Rivers, by means of two vigorous Missions—one at the corner of Water and Dover streets, the other at No. 275 West-street.

Donations may be sent to Richard J. Dodge, Treasurer, No. 88 William-street; Rev. Benj. F. Millard, Financial Agent, Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building, No. 59 Wall-street; Rev. E. D. Murphy, Pastor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Western Union	76¾	400	Pacific Mail	87
800	do	76¾	300	do..c.	87⅛
300	do..s3.	76	100	do..b3.	87¼
300	do	76	100	do	87⅜
200	do	75⅞	600	do	87⅜
300	do	75¾	1000	Lake Shore	93¾
2000	do	75⅞	500	do..s3.	93¾
500	do..s3.	75⅞	1000	do	93⅞
300	do	75⅞	400	do	93⅞
200	do..c.	75⅞	1700	do	93⅝
300	do..b3.	76	700	do..c.	93¾
700	do	76	200	do..b3.	93½
300	do	76⅛	600	do	93⅞
300	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	95⅞	1100	do	94
300	do	95⅞	500	do	93⅞
200	do	95⅞	1600	do	94
100	do	95½	500	do	94⅛
1000	do	95⅝	1100	Erie Railroad	53⅝
200	do	95¾	300	do	53⅞
200	do	95⅞	200	do	53⅞
100	North-western	87	200	do	53⅜
100	do..b10.	87	200	do..c.	53⅜
100	Pacific Mail	88	600	do..b3.	53⅛
900	do	87¾	500	do	53⅛
1600	do	87⅝	800	Rock Island	111⅞
100	do..c.	87⅝	500	do..s3.	111⅞
200	do..b3.	87¾	200	do	111⅞
200	do	87⅝	500	do..s3.	111⅞
500	do..s3.	87½	100	do	111⅝
200	do..c.	87⅝	100	do	111⅞
1000	do	87¾	100	do..s3.	111⅞
400	do..s3.	87⅝	200	do	111⅞
400	do..b10.	88	400	do	111⅞
700	do	87¾	100	do	111⅞
100	do..b3.	87⅞	100	Tol. & Wab..c.	70
1400	do	87⅞	100	do	70
200	do..c.	87¾	200	C., C. & I. C.	34
200	Ohio & Miss.	46⅝	100	do..c.	33⅞
300	do	46¾	300	do	33¾
300	do	46⅞	100	do..s3.	34⅛
200	do..c.	47	100	do..b10.	34⅛
200	St. Paul	54	200	do..s3.	34
100	do..s3.	54	600	do	34

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. 112¾	$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 116⅛
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 113¼		

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$1,000	So. Car. 6s, new,		100	Adams Express	93
	Jan. & July	24	100	N. Cen. Coal..b. c.	48
25,000	Mo. 6s, Asy. B.	90¼	100	do..c.	48
5,000	N.Y. St. B.L.C.	106½	700	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	70¼
2,000	Erie 5th, ex in.	90	500	do	70
3,000	Harlem 1st	100	100	N. Y.C.& H.b.c.s3.	95¾
2,000	Mich. So. 2d	97¾	100	do..c.	95¾
5,000	Mich So. S. F.	101½	100	do	95⅜
1,000	D., M. & T. 1st.	97	100	do	95¾
6,000	Buff. & Erie, n.	95	200	do	95⅞
6,000	Lake Sh. D. B.	93½	100	do	95⅝
2,000	do	93¾	100	do..c.	95⅝
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	101	100	do..b3.	95¾
4,000	do	100⅞	200	Erie Railroad.b. c.	53½
5,000	C. Pac. St. A.B.	110	100	do..b3.	53⅝
5,000	U. Pacific 1st	89	1400	do	53⅝
2,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	78⅛	600	do..c.	53⅛
10,000	U. Pac. 10s, inc.	82	200	do	53⅛
2,500	C. & N.W.int.b.	91	700	do	53⅝
500	Chi. & N. W. 1st	98	200	do..b3.	53¾
1,000	L. Sh. con. reg.	100	700	do	53⅝
4,000	Clev. & P. 3d	97	100	do..s3.	53⅝
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	95	100	M. Central..b. c.	117
8,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104	200	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	94⅛
2,000	M.& St. P. 7s, G.	98⅜	1000	do..c.	94
5,000	do	98⅜	400	do	94
5,000	do	98⅛	1000	do	93¾
3,000	M.& St. P.I.div.	89½	500	do	93⅞
1,000	C.,C. & I.C. 1st.	86¾	2600	do	93⅝
2,000	C.,C. & I.C.2d.b3	73	200	do..c.	93⅝
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	43	1100	do	93⅞
1,000	do	42¾	100	do..b30.	94⅛
2,000	Am. D.Im.Co.7s	97	500	do	93⅞
1,000	C. & N. W. S.F.	100	30	Illinois Central	129
8	B'k St. of N. Y.	108	200	Union Pacific.b. c.	37⅞
10	B'k of Commerce	116	500	do	37⅛
40	Continental Bank	89½	100	do	37⅜
5	B'k of Com'wealth	83	300	do..c.	37
50	Am. Ex. Bank	110½	200	do	37
1200	West. U. Tel.b.c.	76⅛	500	do	36⅞
300	do	76	400	do	36⅞
200	do	76⅛	700	do..c.	36⅞
200	do..s3.	76	300	do	36⅞
300	do	76	400	do	36⅞
200	do	75⅞	500	do..c.	36⅞
200	do..s3.	75⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts. G.	87½
100	do	75¾	20	C. C., C. & Ind.	90
2700	do	75⅝	100	St. L. & I. M. b. c.	92¼
100	do..b3.	75⅝	50	Louisv. & Nash.	79
300	do..b3.	75¾	900	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	87
300	do..c.	75⅞	100	C.& N.W.Pf.b.c.c.	90¾
500	do	75¾	200	do	90¾
100	do..s3.	75⅞	100	do	90½
100	Cons. Coal	47⅞	100	do	90⅝
100	do	47⅛	100	do	90¼
300	Quicksilver	47	100	do	90⅞
100	U. S. Express	81¼	100	do	90¾
100	do..bet. call.	81¼	500	Chi. & R. I.	112
400	do	81⅛	100	do..b. c.s3.	112
200	Pacific Mail..b. c.	87¾	900	do	112
200	do	87⅞	100	do	111⅞
500	do..c.	87¾	100	do..s3.	111⅞
700	do	88	100	do..b3.	111⅞
100	do..b2.	88	200	do	111⅝
600	do..c.	87⅝	400	do..c.	111⅞
200	do	87⅝	300	do	111⅞
2100	do..s3.	87½	500	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	54
800	do	87½	100	B., H. & E..b.c.s3.	7¾
600	do	87⅝	60	Del., L. & W.	96½
700	do	87½	300	Chi. & Alton..c.	111
200	do	87⅞	20	Ohio & Miss.	46⅞
600	do	87¼	300	do..bet. call.	47⅛
100	do..s3.	87½	100	do	47
100	do..c.	87½	600	do	46⅞
600	do	87½	100	do..c.	46⅞
400	do	87¼	200	do..b3.	46⅞
300	do..c.	87	100	do..b3.	46⅞
500	do	87	100	do..c.	46⅝
100	do..c.	86¾	100	do	46⅞
100	do	86⅞	200	do..c.	46⅞
400	do	87	100	C., C. & I. C.b.c.s3.	33⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81. 113	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 116⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81. 117¼	5,000	do 116¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 112⅞	15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 115⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 112⅞	5,500	U. S. 10-40 C. s3. 108¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 115½	15,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. 112⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

300	Western Union	75⅞	100	N. Y. C. & H.	95¾
400	do	75⅞	800	Erie Railroad..b10.	53⅝
200	do	75⅞	100	do	53⅝
100	U. S. Express..c.	81⅛	300	do..s3.	53⅝
200	Pacific Mail	86⅞	400	do	53⅝
300	do	86¾	200	do..b3.	53⅝
300	do	86⅝	100	Mich. Central	117
200	do	86½	500	Lake Shore	93⅞
100	do	86⅝	100	do..c.	93⅞
400	do	86¾	700	do	93¾
800	do	86¾	600	do	93⅞
100	do..c.	86⅞	100	Rock Island	111⅝
100	do..b3.	86⅞	100	Un. Pacific	36⅞
100	do	86¾	100	do	37
300	do	87	300	do	37⅛
100	do..s3.	87	100	Tol. & Wab.	70⅞
100	do..b2.	87	100	do	70⅛
600	do	87	100	do	70⅛
100	do	87⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, n...c.	76	100	Erie Railroad.b. c.	53⅝
10,000	Mo. St. 6s..s5.	95	1200	do	53⅛
20,000	do	95½	800	Harlem..b. c.	115
26,000	do	95	1300	C. & N. W...b. c.	87
1,000	Cen. Pac. G.bds.	100¾	200	do	87⅛
1,000	do	101	100	C. & N. W. Pf.	91
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	78⅛	100	L.S.& M.S.b.c.	94
8,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	80	1000	do	94
7,000	do..s3.	80	300	do	93⅞
6,000	Mich. So. 2d	97¾	1300	do	94
17,000	Erie 4th	92	200	do..b30.	94⅝
16,000	Bos.,H. & E.1st.	42⅞	200	do	94⅛
10,000	do	42⅞	100	do..b3.	94⅛
50	German Am. Bk.	102	100	N. J. Cen.	100
200	Man. Gas. Co.	200	100	C. & R. I..b. c.c.	111¾
200	N. C. Coal Co.b. c.	48⅛	100	do	111⅞
100	W. Un. Tel.	75⅞	100	do..c.	111⅞
400	do..bet. call.	75⅞	400	do..b3.	113
600	do..b3.	76	100	do	111¾
300	do	76	200	Del., L. & W..b.c.	95⅛
1300	do	75⅞	500	Un. Pacific..b. c.	37⅛
100	do..b3.	76	100	do..s3.	37⅛
600	do	76	200	do	37⅛
500	Pac. M. S. S. Co.c.	87	500	do..s30.	37¼
200	do	87	1200	do	37⅜
100	do..b. c.s3.	86⅞	100	do..s3.	37⅜
800	do..c.	86⅞	1200	do	37⅜
600	do..b3.	87	1400	do	37⅝
200	do..s3.	86⅞	200	do..b3.	37⅞
2000	do	87	500	do	37¾
800	do..b30.	88	400	do	37⅞
1000	do	87⅛	100	do..s3.	37¾
100	do..b3.	87¼	100	do..b3.	37⅞
900	do	87¼	300	Mil. & St. Paul	53⅝
200	do	87⅞	100	do..bet. call.	54
400	do	87¼	100	M. & St. P. Pf.b.c.	76⅝
500	do	87⅜	200	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	52
600	do	87½	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	47
700	do	87⅜	100	do	46⅞
100	do..b3.	87⅜	300	do	47
100	Con. Coal of Md.	47⅞	100	do..b10.	47⅛
100	United States Ex.	81	10	St. L. & I. Mt.	94
400	do..bet. call.	81	100	C., B. & Q...b. c.	137
600	N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c.	95⅞	15	C., C. & Ind. C.	33
100	do..b3.	95⅞	200	do..bet. call.	34⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

200	New Cen. Coal	48	100	Harlem	118¾
200	do	48⅛	100	do	119
100	Western Un..b3.	76⅛	300	do	118½
600	do	76⅛	100	do..b3.	118¾
1000	do	76	100	Union Pacific..b3.	37¾
400	do	75⅞	100	do	37¾
500	do	75¾	200	do..b3.	37⅞
1200	do	75⅝	200	do	37⅞
700	do..s3.	75⅝	500	do	37⅞
100	U. S. Express	80⅞	100	do	37⅝
300	do	80¾	300	do	37½
200	do	80½	100	do..b3.	37½
300	Pacific Mail	87⅞	400	do	37⅞
100	do..b3.	87⅞	700	do	37¼
400	do	87¼	400	do..b3.	38⅜
300	do	87½	1000	Lake Shore	94⅛
450	do	87	200	do..b3.	94¼
600	do	86⅞	100	do	94
100	do..b3.	86⅞	200	do	93⅞
500	do	86¾	200	do	93⅞
700	do	86⅝	200	do	93¾
100	do..s3.	86⅝	100	do..b3.	93¾
100	do..b3.	86⅞	200	do	93⅞
200	do	86¾	400	do..s3.	93⅞
2800	do	86⅝	600	do	93⅞
100	do..b3.	86⅝	700	do	93⅞
100	Atlantic Mail	14	300	do	93⅞
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	95⅞	100	do..s4.	93⅞
100	do..s3.	95⅝	100	St. Paul	54
1200	do	95⅝	100	Illinois Central	127¾
100	do	95¾	100	do	128
300	Erie Railway	53⅛	500	North-western	87⅞
400	do	53⅜	200	do	87
100	do..b3.	53⅛	1000	Rock Island	111⅞
100	do	53¼	200	do	111⅞
100	do	53⅛	100	do	111⅞
200	do..b3.	53¼	200	do	111⅝
200	do	53⅛	100	do	111¾
200	Harlem	115⅜	100	do	111⅝
100	do	115⅞	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	140
200	do	115½	100	Tol. & Wabash	70⅛
300	do	115⅝	100	do	70
200	do	116	400	do	69⅞
200	do	117⅛	200	do	69¾
200	do	117	100	Ohio & Miss.	47
100	do	117¼	100	do	46⅞
100	do	117⅜	200	do	46⅝
200	do	117⅛	100	do..b3.	46⅝
400	do	118	800	do	46½
100	do	118¼	400	do	46⅝
200	do	118	100	N. J. Southern	26⅝
200	do	118⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.	34

TUESDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as a whole, is the best of his Administration—clear in its statements, satisfactory and encouraging in its estimates, and affording a complete vindication of the Sinking Fund and Debt-Paying policy upon which the Government entered four years ago. The simple announcement that $98,000,000 is all that will be required for interest on the Public Debt in the next Fiscal Year in place of $126,500,000, (including $2,250,000 currency interest since terminated,) in 1869, is the highest evidence of the financial prudence and success of the present Administration. The further estimate of $3,700,000 for advances to the Pacific Roads for interest on the Currency Bonds lent to these Roads, is qualified by about $900,000 likely to be received, as usual, from the Roads in the way of public service.

The hasty impression of last night on Washington telegrams, that the Secretary aims at early Specie payments, is not borne out by the text of the Report as published today. Like the President, he treats the whole question as one of time. He contemplates *no* early action, looks to *no* definite period, and proposes no distinct, much less arbitrary means. Both he and the President anticipate a closer equalization of paper and coin, but neither speaks of actual payments in coin by Act of Congress or by Order from the Treasury. The latter could not, indeed, be given without further authority from Congress. The reduction of our Greenback Circulation is limited to $356,000,000. Its expansion by the Act of 1864, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, is limited to $400,000,000.

It is to the difference of $44,000,000 between these sums that Mr. Boutwell directs his remarks on the elasticity of the Currency. This he would deny to Free Banking, but reserve to the Treasury in Greenbacks. It is questionable whether either party, contractionists or free bankers, in Congress or in the Country, will agree fully with the Secretary on this suggestion. It is not forgotten that the first-named party were greatly exercised by the relief afforded by the Government early in October in partially drawing upon the reserved $44,000,000 Greenbacks now in the Treasury, and constituting part of the original $400,000,000. It was regarded by these very conservative theorists as a dangerous precedent in the direction of expansion, not even justified by the gravity of the situation, or to be excused by the acknowledged and speedy good which it accomplished. *They* will not be pleased, therefore, with the views of the Secretary on seasonable expansion. On the other hand, our bankers and other practical business people may not unreasonably think that Mr. Boutwell, in conceding the necessity of an elastic Circulation, yields the whole question of Free Banking. The distinction which he would draw between discretion of the Free Banker and the Free Secretary as to the times and seasons for changing the volume of Currency may be thought too nice for general appreciation.

The Wall-street markets today are steady for Gold at 112⅝@112⅞ and active in Exchange at the full advance of yesterday. The 60 days rates on London, at the close of a large business for Wednesday's mail, are firm at 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent. The Public Funds have taken another advance, and it is doubtful whether the Sinking Fund will be able to buy $1,000,000 of United States 5-20s tomorrow under the par of Gold. The 5-20s of 1867 are up to 116⅛; the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s to 109⅛, and the Currency 6 ₱ cents to 112⅞ Ex January Dividend.

Money, as on yesterday, was dear to the Brokers, and in demand at 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest, or 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest, and a small bonus for loans over night. At the very close there was more Money offering at 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest. The Broadway Bank (the depository of the funds of the City and County) called in loans today in preparation for payments making for account of the City or County. The taxes recently paid into the Bank amount to four or five millions per week, to save the discount allowed on October and November payments.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange was comparatively tame. After the Second Board the disposition was to sell the Railroads down ½@1 ₱ cent., but at 4 o'clock the feeling was somewhat steadier. A sudden rise in Harlem Stock of 5 ₱ cent. to 118@119 ₱ cent. is probably due to the connection of the Road with Mr. Vanderbilt's Under-ground or Quick-transit Company, now formally organized. At the close of the Hall of the Exchange the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

Closing Quotations—Dec. 3.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	113⅜	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅞	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	111⅞
North-west Common	87⅛	87
Pacific Mail	87⅞	86⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76⅞	76⅞
St. Paul Common	54	53⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	76⅛	75⅞
Erie	53	53⅜
Union Pacific	36⅞	37⅛
Lake Shore	93⅞	93⅞
C., Chicago and Ind. Central	33⅜	33⅞
Toledo and Wabash	69⅞	69⅞
North-west Preferred	91	90⅞

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States, this afternoon, are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	xd113	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	115⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup. '81	117¼	5-20 reg., '67	xd112⅞
5-20 reg., '62	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116⅛
5-20 coup., '62	113⅛	5-20 reg., '68	xd112⅞
5-20 reg., '64	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68	116
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	113⅛	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	5s coup., '81	109⅛
5-20 reg., n.l., '65	xd112⅞	6s currency	xd112⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	91¼	H. & St.Jo. Conv.	88
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87	91	D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	96
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	100¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext.	97
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76	100¾	T. & W. 1st, St.L.div.	89½
N. Y. C. 7s, '65-76	100¾	T. & W. Equip. bds.	83
Erie 1st, Extended	101½	Gt. Western 1st, '88	95
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97	Gt. Western 2d, '93	86⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Galena & Chicago 2d.	96⅜
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅞
Long Dock Bonds	93	Morris & Essex 1st	102⅞
Buff.,N.Y.& E.1st,'77	93 x	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Hud.R.7s,2d,S.F.,'85	104	N. J. Cent. 1st, new	103¼
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99	N. J. Sou. 1st 7s	73
Harlem 1st 7s	99½	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st	104
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds	98	P.,Ft.W.&C.8 ₱ c.E.b	97⅛
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds	94⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. Cent. 1st 8s, '82	112	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
Chic., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	112½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	85⅛
Mich. Sou. 7s, 2d	97¾	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	101	Chic. & Alton 1st	104
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	102⅛	Chic. & Alton inc.	100
Cleve. & Tol.new bds	94	Ohio & M. Cons. S. F.	95⅛
Cleve., P. & A. old bds	96	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	95⅛
Cleve.,P.& A.new bds	94	Ohio & Miss. 2d	84
Det., M. & T. bds	97	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	92
Buffalo & E. new bds	96	Peninsula 1st, Conv.	96
Lake Shore div. bds	93¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94⅛
L. S. Con. Coup. bds	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	107
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	93⅛
Western Pacific bds	91	Mil. & St. P. 7s, Gold	98⅛
Cen. Pacific Gold bds	100⅞	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
C. Pac. State Aid bds	110	Mil. & St. P. Iowa div	89
Un. Pacific 1st bds	89	Joliet & Chicago 1st	102
Un. Pacific L. G. 7s	78⅛	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	86⅛
Un. Pacific inc. 10s	82	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	73
Ill. Central 7s, '75	102	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	87⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d pf.	89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	99¼	Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s	42⅞
Chic. & N. W. int. bds	97	Bos., H. & E. guar.	33⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	81
H. & St.Jo. Land Gts.	100	B., C. R.& M.1st 7s, g.	88

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

Gold receipts	$392,080 59
Gold payments	61,155 78
Gold balance	44,308,802 81
Currency receipts	158,428 97
Currency payments	269,582 72
Currency balance	22,033,954 72
Customs	335,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95½	
City 6s, New	99⅝	99¾
Camden and Amboy	123⅞	124
Pennsylvania Central	56	56⅛
Reading	116	116¼
Lehigh Valley	58⅝	58⅞
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27½
Northern Central	37½	38
Lehigh Navigation	33⅞	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	96	96¼

We direct attention to the advertised proposals of the Bankers of the St. Paul and Milwaukee Road, to receive subscriptions to the remaining $1,000,000 of the Four Million 7 ₱ Cent. Gold Mortgage of the Company. One-half of the Bonds are in Sterling and held abroad. Of the dollar bonds $1,000,000 passed into third hands last Summer, and are now quoted at 98⅛ ₱ cent. at the Stock Exchange, including January coupons, soon due. The terms for the other $1,000,000 are 95 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 1, coupon off. The entire debt of the Company is only about $22,000,000, the Mortgages covering a property of 1,308 miles, at an average of about $19,000 per mile. The Share Capital behind the Mortgages is $24,200,000.

The week's exports of Domestice Produce have been to the currency value of $4,344,898.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1872.

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield *over seven per cent. income in gold.*

This great work is about completed; there are now 400 miles finished, and only about 20 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT GOLD LOAN
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Interest Payable January and July.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st.,

Will receive subscriptions for $1,000,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (St. Paul Division) at 95, payable and deliverable Jan. 1, 1873.

These bonds are part of the $4,000,000 or £800,000 authorized by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the purchase of the Railroad from St. Paul to La Crescent, and is the only gold loan issued by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company. Three Million Dollars of Bonds of this loan, being the amount issued upon the completed road from St. Paul to Winona, were sold some months since, and the $1,000,000 now offered will be issued on the completion, early in December, of the entire line from St. Paul to La Crescent.

Purchasers desiring the Bonds at once will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of seven per cent., and the money will be held by Messrs. Russell Sage and L. P. Morton, trustees for the bondholders, until the road is finished.

The Company own 1,308 miles of road, and its average mortgage debt, including this loan, is about $19,000 per mile. The annual net earnings for the past three years have averaged $1,579,223 over expenses and interest on all bonds.

The share capital of the Company is $24,224,331.

☞ PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VERMONT DIVISION.—The shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk st., Boston.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau st.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 66 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 3—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅝@91¾ for money, ex interest, and 91⅝@91¾ for the account. American Securities quiet and steady. United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, olds, 91⅝; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 88⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 42⅞.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 42⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 42⅞.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Rentes, 53f.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 27,000 quarters, including 26,000 quarters American.

12½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.@10c.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s.@12s. 6d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 12s. 8d.@13s. for Club do. Corn, 28s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 41s. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut. Lard, 39s. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, including 20,000 American.

Evening.—Bacon, 42s. ₱ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

ANTWERP, Dec. 3.—Petroleum, 52½f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Refined Petroleum, 20d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 11s.@11s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 42s. ₱ cwt. Linseed-oil, £32@£33 10s. ₱ ton.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat closed less firm; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 83; No. 1 do., $1 85. Corn quiet at 43c. for Yellow, and 44c. for new Shelled. Oats dull and steady at 37c. for No. 1. Petroleum in fair demand at unchanged prices.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872.

ASHES—The demand has been comparatively fair for Pots at $8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue neglected.

BEES-WAX—Has been in limited request at 33½c.@34½c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in fair request at firm and buoyant prices, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15@$18; House do., $21@$22 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 75@$5 75 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been in limited request, including Maracaibo, 31c.; Caracas, 18c.@18½c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; St. Domingo, 7c.@7¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Holders of Rio and Santos have been very firm in their views, and stocks have been offered quite sparingly, but trade has been light since our last, though the demand has been fair for desirable samples. No important dealings transpired here, though one or two invoices were named as having been closed out without reliable particulars. At Baltimore, 1,400 bags by the St. Ursula were placed on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports this morning was 45,395 bags, including the 27,151 bags here, as given in our last. Other kinds in request and steady. Jobbing trade rather light.

COTTON—There has been a brisk business reported for early delivery, mainly for export, though to a fair extent for spinning, and moderately on speculation, at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 5,909 bales, (of which 699 bales were to arrive,) including 3,317 bales to shippers, 1,450 bales to spinners, 350 bales to speculators, and 792 bales in transit. For forward delivery a good inquiry prevails at an improvement of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales, 11,700 bales, (1,700 bales last evening, and 10,000 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 18¾c.; January, 19c.; February, 19⅜c.; March, 19⅝c.; April, 19⅞c.; May, 20c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: December, 18.65c.; January, 18.91c.; February, 19.12c.; March, 19.27c.; May, 19.81c. The receipts at this port today were 4,824 bales, including 1,996 bales from Charleston, 682 bales from New-Orleans, 1,397 bales from Savannah, 749 bails per rail. Stock of Cotton in the port of New-York Nov. 30, 1872, was as follows: In warehouse, 35,460 bales; Brooklyn, 936 bales; on wharves, 5,834 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 14,374 bales. Total, 56,608 bales. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 24,448 bales, and thus far this week 64,404 bales, against 70,024 bales the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,213,574 bales, against 947,523 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛	17⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	19
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅝	19	19¼
Low Middling	18¾	19	19⅛	19½
Middling	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛
Good Middling	20¾	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝

EGGS—Have been in moderate demand, and held firmly. We quote State and Jersey fresh stock at 35c.@36c.; extra choice marks do., 37c.; Western, 32c.@35c., and Limed stock within the range of 25c.@28c. ₱ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Have been comparatively quiet, but steady, on the basis of $61@$68 50 for Guano, West Coast, gold; $40 for Superphosphate of Lime, and $20 for Dried and Ground S. C. Phosphates, and Ground Bone at $30@$35 ₱ 2,000 lbs.

FISH—There has been a restrictive business noted in most kinds, including Dry Cod at $5 25@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $11 25@$12 50; No. 3 do. at $5 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 16c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Supplies generally moderate at the ruling figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business shows rather more animation in the line of State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted somewhat firmer, especially for shipping and trade Extras, and the better grades of superfine and No. 2 stock, which have attracted most attention. Sales have been reported of 15,800 bbls., including inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 35; good to extra choice do. at $7 35@$7 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 75@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 85@$7 30 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. City shipping Extra, prompt delivery, at full rates.

Southern Flour continues very quiet but steady; sales have been reported of 625 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 30@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Offerings quite moderate. Rye Flour has been in fair request at from $4 20@$6 50 for very inferior to fancy, ₱ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $6 20@$6 50 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in rather limited demand within the range of $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 30 for White do., and $3 85@$3 99 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 280 bbls., in lots. Bag Meal, $1 15@$1 26, and bolted do. at $1 45@$1 70. Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand within the range of from $4@$4 30 for State, and $4 25@$4 40 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs., as the extremes.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales, 3,000 boxes at $1 15, gold, in bond, and $2 60, currency, free. Market firm.

FRUIT—There has been a fair business reported in the leading varieties, but at less firm prices; sales, 10,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 12½; 1,500 boxes loose Muscatel do. on private terms, quoted at $2 70; 1,150 bbls. Currants, part at 7¼c.; 30 cases Citron, part at 44¼c.; 400 pkgs. Naples Walnuts, at 18c.; 300 bags Brazil Nuts, at 10c.@10½c.; 400 cases Figs, and 300 casks new Turkey Prunes, on private terms, the latter quoted at 8¼c. We quote new Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 12½ ₱ box; new Valencia Raisins, 9½c.; new crop Currants, 7¼c.; Almonds, 18¼c.@30c.; new Figs, 11c.@15c. ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8@$8 50 ₱ case.

GRAIN—There has been a good demand noted for the better grades of Spring Wheat, for shipment and milling, chiefly the former, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel on prime samples, though the later dealings indicated less buoyancy. Winter Wheat has been quoted stronger, and the more desirable qualities, which have been in most request, mainly for milling, have been offered quite sparingly at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 134,000 bushels at $1 65 for choice Canada Club, in bond, for shipment; $1 60 for prime No. 1 Spring; $1 53@$1 54@$1 55 for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, the latter rate for milling; $1 52 for good No. 2 New-York Spring; $1 49@$1 50 for fair to good No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 46 for good No. 3 Spring; $1 40@$1 41 for inferior Spring; $1 35@$1 38 for rejected do.; $1 70 for prime Red Western, (a full boat-load,) for milling; $1 75@$1 79 for Amber do., the latter rate for choice, in store; $1 90@$2 for White Western.... Corn has been fairly active, opening rather stronger as to price, but closing rather less firmly. The demand has been mostly for export, though fair for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 138,000 bushels at 64c.@64½c., chiefly at 64c.@64¼c., and closing at 64c.@64¼c. for sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western; 64c. for prime do., in store; 65c.@65½c. for choice do.; 63c.@63½c. for steamer grades Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@66c. for Yellow Western; 68c.@72c. (nominally) for White do.... Rye has been held with firmness, but has been without activity. Western quoted at 90c.@92c.; and State selling, in lots, within the same range. Supplies more liberal, especially of Western.... Barley has been in moderate demand, and quoted steady, with sales reported, since our last, of 19,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 16; 9,000 bushels fair Western at 90c.; and a small lot of very good two-rowed State at 90c.... Barley-malt has been quiet, but quoted as before.... Oats have attracted less attention, especially from the trade, and prices have been depressed and declining; most holders of average samples reporting difficulty in realizing on supplies, without making concessions. Sales have been reported since our last, of 44,000 bushels, at 54c. for good new Mixed State, afloat; 51c.@52½c. for new Mixed Western, in car lots, with 52c. reported as the best bid, and 54c. asked for old do., in store; 50c.@51½c. for Black, and 53c.@55c. for White Western, in lots.... Feed has been rather moderately dealt in, and quoted firm at $23@$25 ₱ ton.

Stocks of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. Nov. 30.	1872. Nov. 23.	1871. Dec. 2.
Wheat, bushels	1,199,557	1,128,533	4,074,257
Corn, bushels	5,345,283	4,820,744	1,316,450
Oats, bushels	1,735,082	1,818,521	2,902,155
Barley, bushels	625,312	595,310	247,588
Rye, bushels	35,478	30,825	504,550
Peas, bushels	10,792	5,974	12,078
Malt, bushels	218,715	200,632	138,616
Grand total bushels	9,170,419	8,600,539	9,195,694

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in more liberal supply and good demand, prices ruling steady. Bale Hay quoted at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 75 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at from 95c.@$1 25 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, new stock, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Further sales were made of 400 bales low grade Jute at 4c., currency. Market dull within the former range.

METALS—Copper has been dull and unchanged; 100,000 lbs. Ingot sold at 31c., cash, and 50 tons English, part to arrive, at 28½c. ₱ lb.... Iron has been very dull and quoted lower, with Eglington Pig at $45@$46; Glengarnock do. at $47@$48; No. 1 Lehigh Pig at $50@$52; No. 2 at $49@$50; English Rails at $70@$72, (gold,) and American Rails at $82@$85.... Pig-lead has been more active, 200 tons ordinary foreign having been sold at 6½c.@6¾c., gold ₱ lb.... Spelter and Zinc have been inactive and somewhat nominal as to price.... Tin depressed and again quoted cheaper, with Straits and English at 29½c.@30c., gold; I. C. Charcoal Plates at $10 25@$10 50; Charcoal Terne at $9@$9 75; I. C. Coke at $8 50@$9 50, and Coke Terne at $8@$8 75, gold, ₱ box. Sales, 50 slabs Straits on private terms; 300 boxes I. C. Charcoal Plates at $10 50, gold, for 10x14, and 250 boxes Charcoal and Terne, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Has been in quite moderate request at easier and irregular prices; 195 bbls. new crop New-Orleans sold, at auction, at 68c.@74c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at 28c.@55c.; Cuba, 17c.@33c.; English Islands 30c.@38c., and new crop New-Orleans at 65c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after at rather weaker figures; sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained, to arrive, on private terms; 100 bbls. here, at $4, quoted at $4 05 for full lots; 130 bbls. Opaque at $4 50; and at Wilmington, 2,500 bbls. Strained for export, on private terms.... Of Tar, 70 bbls. Wilmington sold, as it runs, at $4 75 ₱ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine dull at 61½c.@62c.; 65 bbls. sold in lots at 62c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been in good demand for shipment and home use at decidedly firmer prices, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 615 bbls. for export at $1 45@$1 47½, and 370 bbls., to manufacturers, at $1 50 ₱ gallon. Crude Whale has been rather quiet at about former rates; 800 bbls. Northern sold at New-Bedford, to manufacturers, at 68c. ₱ gallon. Manufactured Whale and Sperm in moderate request at uniform prices. Linseed quoted rather firmer at 84c., in casks, on a good jobbing inquiry. Most other kinds have been quite moderately sought after within the previous range.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in some demand on the basis of 12¾c., for prompt delivery; sales, 2,500 bbls. on private terms. In shipping order, quoted at 18¼c.@18⅜c.... Refined has been purchased here to the extent of 2,500 bbls., for early delivery, at 27¼c. Market steady. Cases, 31½c.@31¾c. Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more sought after, but prices have favored buyers. The jobbing trade included small lots of Old Western Mess at $16; New Mess at $15 75. For forward delivery, sales have been made of 500 bbls. New Western Mess, seller December, at $14 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand and quoted steady within the range of 5¼c.@6¼c. for heavy to medium; market Pigs at 6½c.... Cut-meats have been in slack request and depressed in price, including Pickled Hams at from 9¾c.@11¼c.; Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c., and Bellies at 7¼c.@8c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.@5½c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@13¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c.; sales equal to 120 pks. Also, 1,450 Green Hams, in bulk, at 9¼c.@9¾c., the latter rate for 10@11 lb. averages; 2,200 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10¼c.@10¾c., the latter rate for 14½ lb. averages, choice City; 1,000 Smoked Hams, medium to light averages, at 12c.@13c., 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 14 lb. averages, at 7¾c. Also, 50 boxes Back-fat, New-York delivery, middle of December, at 9¼c., an extreme price; and 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, Chicago delivery, December, reported at 4¾c.... Bacon has been quoted depressed and easier in price, on a restricted movement, the export demand having been very moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 boxes Long Clear, various deliveries in December, at 7¼c., chiefly the earlier weeks of the month; 50 boxes Long and Short Clear, choice City, January, at 7¾c.; 350 boxes Short Clear, January, at 7¾c., quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 23 boxes Short Rib, prompt delivery, on private terms; 400 boxes Long Clear, December delivery at Chicago at 6 3-16c., and 250 boxes do., same delivery, reported at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.... Lard has again yielded slightly in price, on a more liberal offering of stock, leading to a fairly active business for early delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,450 tcs. and bbls. at 8¼c.@8 3-16c. for choice old Western steam; 8c. for new do., 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Kettle; 7¾c.@8c., chiefly at 7⅞c., for City; 7¾c.@7⅞c. for No. 1; 8¾c. for Refined. For forward delivery, a livelier trade has been reported, but at slightly reduced prices. Sales 500 tcs. choice Western Steam, December delivery, at 8c.; 3,500 tcs. prime do., January, at 8¼c.@8 3-16c., closing at 8¼c.; 1,500 tcs. do., March, at 8¾c.; 700 tcs. Kettle, January delivery at the West, on private terms; and 500 tcs. prime steam, January delivery at Chicago, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.... Barreled Beef has been in moderate supply and slack request since our last at $10@$12 for New Mess, and $13@$14 25 for New Extra do.; $4@$8 for Old Mess, and $8@$12 for Old Extra do.; sales, 100 bbls.... Tierce Beef has been in light demand, at from $20@$22 for New Prime Mess; $23@$25 for New India Mess, and $28@$30 for New Extra do.; sales, 90 tcs.... Beef Hams dull at $32 50@$33 ₱ bbl.; small lots sold at the latter price.... Butter has been quoted generally steady and in the instance of strictly fine goods, suited to the local and near by trade, rather firmer, with the chief call for the latter goods, especially for choice Half-tubs and the best makes of Roll stock. We quote within the range from 18c.@37c. for inferior to choice State; 38c.@40c. for extra choice do.; 10c.@25c. for poor to strictly choice Western; 20c.@23c. for do. Roll, the latter for extra choice; and 7c.@8c. for Grease stock.... Cheese has been generally slow of sale on the basis of previous quotations, which are maintained on all fine goods, though buyers are reserved in their operations, for shipment, as well as for home use. We quote: Within the range of from 8c.@14¾c. for poor to extra fine Factory, chiefly at 14¼c.@14½c. for fine goods; 7c.@11c. for common to strictly choice Dairy, and 4c.@8c. for Skim, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been very sparingly sought after since our last at former rates, including Carolina at $7 50@$8 25; Rangoon at $6 87½@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite nominal at 6¾c., gold, in the absence of demand; stock, 3,500 bags here, and 2,500 bags at Boston.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been quite actively sought after at yet firmer prices, closing buoyantly; sales, 3,000 bags, to arrive, at $2 50, 60 days; 9,624 bags and 3,880 pockets, from store, at $2 50; 3,000 bags, from do., at $2 47½, 30 days; 9,000 bags, from do., at $2 50, gold, 60 days' credit; 2,000 bags by the British Viceroy, at $2 50, gold, 60 days, and 1,000 bags by the British Navy at $2 45, cash. Clover has been quiet at former prices. Timothy dull. Rough Flax in some demand. We quote: Clover at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $1 95@$2 10; Timothy, $3@$3 50, the latter for very choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 50, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull and almost nominal, at yesterday's modified figures. Sales have been made of 853 boxes Clayed and Derosne, at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Some bids were made for refining stock, but they were not satisfactory to sellers, and no business resulted. Refined Sugars in moderate request at easier prices. We now quote fair refining Cuba nominal at 9⅛c.; good do. at 9¼c.; prime do. at 9⅜c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 9c.@9⅜c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to choice, 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar, at 10⅛c.; Nos. 10 and 13 Centrifugal, at 10⅛c.@10¾c.; Manila, in bags, 8⅜c.@9⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined thus: Crushed and Powdered Granulated at 12⅜c.@12½c.; A's, 11⅞c.@11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been decidedly more activity in Tallow, chiefly in prime stock, at firm prices; sales, 397,000 lbs. at 8 5-16c.@9c., mainly 8⅜c.@9c. for very good to strictly prime; 100 bbls. at 8 9-16c.; 115 bbls. at 8¾. Stearine has been in unusually brisk request, and quoted strong in price; sales, 350 hhds. at 8¾c.@8¾c.; 115 tcs. on dock, at 8¾c.; 200 tcs., to arrive, at 8⅞c.; 200 tcs. to arrive, December and January, at 8¾c.; and 200 tcs. at the West, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Business in Kentucky has been very limited since our last. Holders have been offering supplies with reserve, and have been very firm in their views, but the demand has been light for shipment, as well as home use, and only small lots have been placed within the previous range of 9¼c.@15c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been in pretty good request, with sales reported of 527 cases 1871 Wisconsin at 9¼c.@9½c.; 139 cases Pennsylvania on private terms; 16 cases State at 10c., and 100 cases 1870 Connecticut at 11¾c. ₱ lb. Of Havana, 500 bales changed hands at from $1@$1 05 ₱ lb. Manufactured steady, though quiet.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in November.

	Ky. Hhds.	Va.&N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1872	9,613	474	19	21	10,127
Received since	360	15	..	..	375
Total	9,973	489	19	31	10,512
Delivered since	2,114	39	..	..	2,153
Stock on hand, Dec. 1, 1872	7,859	450	19	31	8,359

	Hhds.
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, Dec. 1, 1872	3,824
Received since	97
Total	3,921
Delivered since	1,324
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection, Dec. 1, 1872	2,597
Total stock, Dec. 1, 1872	10,956
Same time, 1871	15,873
Same time, 1870	19,788

On the night of Nov. 20, the Long Dock Store, No. 1, was destroyed by fire, seriously damaging the stock of Tobacco it contained, which amounted to 3,066 hhds.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in November.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.	Sagua. Bales.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1872	15,665	....	2,368	338
Received since	15,509	40	3,3[illegible]8	26
Total	31,174	40	5,677	364
Sales and reshipments to Nov. 30, 1872	8,305	40	1,570	338
Stock, Dec. 1, 1872	22,869	..	4,106	26
Stock, Dec. 1, 1871	6,883	1,150	947	..
Stock, Dec. 1, 1870	14,731	..	100	..

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. Gans & Son for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at 93½c. ₱ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market, in the way of berth Freights, today, was the unusual activity in the line of Cotton shipments, chiefly by steam, to Liverpool, the engagements extending to the end of December, at firmer rates, particularly for prompt accommodation, which was quite difficult to obtain. In Flour, Grain, and Provisions, a moderate trade was reported, on the basis of previous full quotations. There was a rather slow movement in the chartering line. Vessels for the Grain trade were in moderate request at about late figures, and for the Cotton, Tobacco, and Naval-Store trades some inquiry was noted for suitable tonnage, which, however, was offered quite sparingly.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by sail, 400 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb., and by steam, 4,500 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@11-16d. ₱ lb., the latter rate for prompt use of room. Also, a British bark, 559 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Cattle—There were no receipts today, and none were reported to arrive up to noon. The total supply for the week, thus far, is 867 head, or 51 cars, against 150 cars for the same time last week. The market opened at a strong ¼c. advance on the closing prices of last week. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but little stock in the yards to operate on. Trade was not sufficient to make a quotable market. Sales of 254 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,061 lbs. to 1,715 lbs., at $4 50@$7 75; 11 Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,196 lbs., at $5 75; 73 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,163@1,241 lbs., at $6@$6 25. Sheep and Lambs—The supply for the week thus far was 2,400 head against 2,800 head for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened. Hogs—The receipts today were 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,900 head, against 10,600 head for the same time last week. The market was slow, at about 10c. ₱ cwt. off from last week's closing prices. Desirable Hogs ruled at $4@$4 10, buyers holding off at the latter figures. Sales of 180 picked Ohio Hogs, ranging from 306 lbs. to 381 lbs., at $4 25@$4 37½. Sales yesterday afternoon of 4,539 head Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 200 lbs. to 225 lbs., at $4@$4 15. Sales were made this morning of 19 head Ohio Hogs, averaging 223 lbs., at $4 10; 119 head Ohio Hogs, averaging 220 lbs., at $4 15; 257 Ohio Hogs, averaging 189 lbs., at $4 10.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Grain in store—Wheat, 517,000 bushels; Corn, 33,900 bushels; Oats, 51,600 bushels; Rye, 30,200 bushels; Barley, 332,000 bushels. Lake Imports—Flour, 6,304 bbls.; Wheat, 14,300 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 39,300 bushels; Barley, 53,501 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 11,917 bushels; Corn, 44,100 bushels; Oats, 39,900 bushels; Barley, 10,270 bushels; Malt, 1,700 bushels. Flour dull; Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Bakers', $7@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat—Nothing doing; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 33@$1 34; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 30; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 80; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Red Winter, $1 50@$1 62. Corn quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 at 50c. Oats higher and active; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 40c. Barley quiet; Canada, 90c.@95c.; Western, 85c.@88c.; State, 75c. Rye quiet; Western held at 75c. Barley-malt easy; prime Western, $1 15@$1 20; Canada, $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; closed steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 09¼, spot or seller December; No. 3 do., 99c.@$1; Rejected, 87c.@91c. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30¼c., cash or seller December; Rejected, 28½c.@29¼c. Oats quiet and weak at 23c.@24c. for No. 2; Rejected, 22c. Rye advanced and in fair demand at 57¼c.@58c. for No. 2. Barley firm at 61c.@65c. for No. 2 Fall. Provisions weak and unsettled. Pork dull and a shade lower; sales at $11 87½, spot or seller December; $11 70@$11 75 seller January. Lard in fair demand and lower at 7½c.@7⅛c., spot or seller December; 7¼c. seller January. Meats of all kinds declined ⅛c.; sales of Shoulders at 4⅛c., packed. Green Meats—Hams steady at 6⅞c.@7⅛c.; Shoulders, 3⅛c.@3⅜c.; Rough Sides, 4⅞c.@5c.; Long Clear and Short Rib Middles, 5⅛c.@5¼c. Whisky steady at 88c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 3.—Flour in fair demand on orders; sales of Extra Family at $6 25; A No. 1 at $7 50; Fancy at $9 25. Grain dull and unchanged. Live Hogs in fair demand at $3 75@$3 90; most sales at $3 80@$3 85; receipts, 6,000 head. Pork lower; sales at $12 37½. Bulk Meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, 6c.; Clear Sides 6⅛c. for round lots, loose, fifteen to twenty days in salt; ¼c. higher packed. Green Meats—Shoulders, 3⅛c.; Clear Rib, 5⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6c.; Hams, 7⅛c. Lard easier; strictly choice Leaf, tierce, 7⅛c.@8c.; kegs, 8¼c.@9c.; prime Steam, 7⅛c. No Bacon here. Whisky steady at 88c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged at $7 35@$7 50. Wheat in good demand; best grades scarce; sales at $1 52@$1 55. Other Grains quiet and unchanged. Butter scarce, and firm for best grades; sales at 25c.@28c. Pork dull at $12. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 3⅞c.@4c.; Clear Rib, 5⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6c. Bacon—Old unchanged; new Sides to come out next week: Clear Rib, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c. Green Meats steady: Shoulders, 3⅛c.@3⅜c.; Sides, 5c.; Hams, 7c.@8⅛c. Hogs quiet at $3 65@$3 75. Whisky firm at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand. No. 1 at $1 14; No. 2 at $1 08¼. Oats in fair demand and lower. No. 2 at 26⅛c. Corn dull and lower. No. 2 Mixed at 38c. Rye quiet and unchanged. No. 1 at 60c. Barley, demand light and holders firm. No. 2 Fall 65c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White Winter; $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet. Corn dull; sales of 2,000 bushels on private terms, and 2 cars at 58c. Barley steady; sales of 9,000 bushels Prime Upland Canada at $1 02, and 5,000 do. choice Bay Quinte at $1 06. Corn-meal, $1 25 for Bolted; $1 24 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middling, $22, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake—18,000 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Barley, 142,500 feet Lumber.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 3.—Beef Cattle—The receipts were 1,739 head; much of the stock offered was small, and poor in flesh. For good Cattle prices were as high as at the last market, but poor grades were ¾c. ₱ lb. lower. Sales of choice at $11@$12; extra at $9 50@$10 50; first quality, $7@$9; second do., $5 50@$6 50; third do., $3 50@$5. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts were 5,643 head; no improvement in prices; sales in lots at $3@$5 50 each; extra at $6@$6 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Petroleum weak; Crude, 13c.; Refined 26c., on the spot and the month. New Clover-seed, $9@$9 12½. Flour quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Wheat active for Prime Western Red at $1 75@$1 80; Amber, $1 85@$1 90; White, $2 10. Rye, 85c.@90c. Corn strong; Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 64c.@65c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 47c.@48c. Whisky, 96c.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Wheat active and higher; sales of Extra at $1 73@$1 74; No. 1 White, $1 64@$1 65; Amber Michigan, $1 50. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 34c. for No. 1. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, and 16,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 6,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 18⅞c.@19c.; net receipts, 9,225 bales; gross, 10,298 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,700 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 4,800 bales; stock, 148,777 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—Cotton active; demand fair; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.@16⅜c.; net receipts, 2,988 bales; sales today, 1,300 bales; last evening, 2,500 bales; stock, 62,194 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 56c. Resin—No sales reported. Crude Turpentine firm at $3 25 for Hard, and $5 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $4.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE STANDARD LIFE OF DICKENS.
THE SECOND VOLUME OF
THE LIFE OF
CHARLES DICKENS,
BY JOHN FORSTER,

Author of "Life of Landor," "Life of Goldsmith," &c.
COVERING THE PERIOD OF 1842-1852.
WITH TWO PORTRAITS FROM STEEL AND ILLUSTRATIONS AND FAC-SIMILES.
12mo., bound in extra cloth, $2.

Fifth edition of Volume I. now ready. Price uniform with that of Vol. II.

"Of all men living, Mr. Forster is the best qualified to be Charles Dickens' biographer."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"All the thousand touches that can only be inspired by close intimacy and the hearty sympathy of friend with friend, are here, by one of the subtlest and most powerful literary artists of the time, given to a marvelously vigorous picture of a man whose real portrait all the world will be glad to see, and will be better for seeing."—*London Examiner.*

"Should the remainder of the work equal the first volume in excellence, no more satisfactory record of Dickens' career can be looked for in our generation."—*London Standard.*

"The publication of Mr. Forster's 'first volume' will almost prove as great a surprise to the world as the first appearance of the first story which won fame for the subject of the biography. * * Now, for the first time, we seemed to have learned the secret of the individuality belonging to all of Dickens' really great novels."—*London Daily News.*

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RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

I.

THE GREEKS OF TODAY. By Hon. CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN, late Minister of the United States at Athens. 12mo, cloth, extra, $1 50.

Mr. Tuckerman has had exceptional opportunities for becoming acquainted with Greece and the Greeks; and he has given the results of his observations in a series of clear and vivid studies that convey to the reader information of the greatest value and interest.

"Mr. Tuckerman has produced a very entertaining and instructive book, written in an agreeable manner."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

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DR. LIVINGSTONE FOR BOYS.—THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF DR. LIVINGSTONE, comprising a description of the regions which he traversed, and chapters on cotton cultivation, slavery, &c. Cloth, extra illustrated, $1 50.

For sale by all book-sellers, and sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by

G. P. PUTNAM & SONS,
4th-av. and 23d-st., New-York.

READY WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

FOUR EXCELLENT BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY HURD & HOUGHTON, NEW-YORK; THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, CAMBRIDGE.

I. SONGS FROM THE OLD DRAMATISTS. Collected and edited by ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON, with designs by J. La Farge, and vignettes by S. L. Smith. In one volume, small 4to, cloth, extra gilt, $3.

"It is rare to find a collection of verses so dainty and so exquisite. * * * The paper and printing are unexceptionable, and the whole style of the work is dainty. What shall I say of the drawings with which La Farge has illustrated it? They are strong and suggestive and singular. * * * La Farge draws, as he paints, the soul of things."—*Louise Chandler Moulton, in New-York Tribune.*

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II. THE MINNESINGER OF GERMANY. By A. E. KROEGER. In one volume, 16mo, cloth, gilt top, $2 25.

"To the general reader it will give the freshest picture possible of what in all human history pre-eminently deserves to be called 'the age of romance.'"—*St. Louis Times.*

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Memorials of J. Howard Kitching, Sixth New-York Artillery, Army of the Potomac. By the author of "The Conquest of Florida." With Portrait. In one volume, crown 8vo, cloth, gilt or red edges, $1 50.

The striking memorials of a Christian soldier.

FOR THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

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Or, Two Phases of Woman's Work, as exhibited in the Labors of Amy Dutton and Agnes E. Jones. In one volume, crown 8vo, cloth, $1 50.

"Here is a book that will be read with unflagging interest by all. It is a simple story of how two women worked among the poor and forlorn, and it exhibits two ways in which they made themselves useful. One, Miss Dutton, went day by day from her own home to minister to the distressed in their wretched homes. She still kept her place in the circle of friends to which she belonged. The other, Miss Jones, gave up home, and all the attractions of the society of those she loved. She put herself under a systematic course of training at the celebrated institution of Kaiserswerth, and then went into hospitals and work-houses in Liverpool and London. Her life is one of the most remarkable of its kind. Her devotion was intense, and her accomplished results wonderful. The remarks of Miss Nightingale, in the introduction, are only a just tribute of one hard worker to the memory of another."

AUCTION SALES.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE, by order of mortgagee. Will be sold by O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer, of furniture, real estate, personal property, &c. Particular attention given to selling furniture at private residences. No. 5 Pine-st., New-York. At the Park House, No. 103 Waverley-place, west of Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 A. M., all the furniture and fixtures of said Park House, consisting of bar and fixtures, parlor furniture, new and costly, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, two billiard-tables, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads and bureaus, chairs, marble-top tables, crockery, kitchenware, &c. See catalogue day of sale.

Sale positive. No reserve.

ROBERT HAYDOCK & BROTHER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

DAMAGED EARTHENWARE.

ROBERT HAYDOCK & BROTHER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 6 College-place, 23 crates W. G. earthenware, per account of whom it may concern, per ship Colorado; also, 200 crates W. G. and common earthenware, sound and in good order; flint glass-ware, table-ware, lamp-ware, French china, fancy goods, wax dolls, toys, &c.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock, French china, Bohemian glass, fancy china, &c.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRD DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the United States Internal Revenue laws, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at No. 13 Bowery, on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, 1872, the following articles, seized for violation of the United States Internal Revenue laws, viz.: 400 cigars at No. 364 East 10th-st., May 8, 1872; 3,000 cigars, — pounds leaf tobacco, at No. 14 1st-av., July 10, 1872; 300 cigars, 100 pounds leaf tobacco, at No. 100 Mott-st., July 23, 1872; 4,150 cigars, corner of Bowery and Grand-st., Sept. 7, 1872; 4,000 cigars at No. 111 Hester-st., Nov. 16, 1872. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JNO. McHARG, Collector.

ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT public sale on Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on Dec. 20, 1872, at 1½ P. M., a quantity of old steel, rope, and iron.

Terms cash. For further information, apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Olympia, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November Term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding, there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and others, defendants, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November Term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at Salisbury, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of December next, at public auction, for cash, all the franchise, road, road-bed, rolling stock, and property of every kind and description belonging to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred, in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment, if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is about $4,000,000
The floating debt 350,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of 1,400,000
the only lien on the property.

For any further information address the Commissioners.

S. S. GAITHER,
at Morgantown, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN,
at Asheville, N. C.

Nov. 20, 1872.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1872.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the United States Steam-ship *Guerriere*, of 2,490 tons measurement, and the United States Steam-ship *Albany*, of 2,000 tons measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time after the 20th instant, on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
CASH ASSETS $270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON,	CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
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LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital $150,000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THE HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hereby gives notice that it intends to increase the amount of its capital stock to

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

B. S. WALCOTT,
President.
I. REMSEN LANE,
SECRETARY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1872.

In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 15, 1872, the stockholders of the TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 168 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

RICHARD L. FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

1 L. P. Beam Engine, with boiler, &c., 38 in.x9 ft., second hand; 1 Propeller Engine, condensing, 34 in.x28 in. stroke, second hand; 1 Propeller Engine, condensing, 44 in.x42 in. stroke, new. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLASER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera.) —Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, Signor Vizzani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN —Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—KENILWORTH—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Diani, Mr. Fiske.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY —Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The belief of the *World* in the incapacity of Gen. GRANT has no limit. It is, to use its own elegant figure, "palpitating" with concern for a country given over to such a natural *fainéant*. We all remember how alarmed it was for his military reputation on the eve of his greatest victories. It is now equally anxious about the issue of his second term as President. What troubles the *World* most is, that the President don't know how "to meet and match emerging situations." No one will ever say that of the *World*.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior that a census of the United States should be taken in 1875, and every five years thereafter, instead of once in ten years, is a good one, and we trust it will receive the favorable attention of Congress. The growth of the United States in population and wealth is so rapid that a census taken only once in ten years becomes comparatively valueless during the latter half of the decade; it certainly fails to give that accurate knowledge of the business and resources of the country which can alone furnish the basis for intelligent legislation. But, if the country is to have a new census every five years, there ought to be some efficient method devised for completing the work. It is two years and a half since the census of 1870 was taken, and we are told that the work is only just completed and ready for publication. With an adequate force at the command of the Superintendent, there would not appear to be any need of so long a delay; and if a census is to be taken in 1875, it is to be hoped that ample provision will be made for completing the work prior to the centennial anniversary of the nation.

We understand that several prominent gentlemen of this City have invited Mr. DORMAN B. EATON to deliver a public address upon the subject of the best method of governing this City, and that he has consented to do so. The address will be delivered on Tuesday evening, the 10th, at an hour and a place of which notice will be given; and as all honest men and women have a common interest in the subject, it will be well for them to make it manifest. Having got the thieves out of office, we ought to take every precaution against other thieves stepping into their places.

The report of the Congressional Printer shows that during 1872 $1,802,343 72 has been expended by that branch of the public service, of which amount $898,189 97 was for work ordered by Congress—an increase of twenty-five per cent. for the same work in the previous year. It seems to have become an established rule that the cost of public printing shall be increased year after year. And it is a rule that the public do not care to have too rigidly observed. There would be no profound regret if some thousands of dollars of public money were saved by an omission to print a great deal of matter that now finds its way into type by the indulgence of Congress.

The relative strength of parties in the French Assembly will be fairly tested in to-day's election of the Committee of Thirty to which is to be referred the important questions of ministerial responsibility, the scope of Executive functions, and the general interpretation of the duties of the administrative branch of the Republic. Party subdivisions will, on this occasion, be sunk in the broad and general distinction between the party of the Right and that of the Left—between the party which regards the Republic as only provisional and that which accepts and sustains it as definitive. Should it be clearly shown by the election that the republican sentiment of the country is overridden by the monarchical majority in the Assembly, it is difficult to see how a political crisis is to be avoided. With the knowledge that there is a majority of electors at their back, it is tolerably obvious that the republican deputies will not submit much longer to the disadvantages of being in a numerical minority in the Assembly.

Mr. Boutwell's Report.

The period during which Mr. BOUTWELL has presided over the Treasury Department is one of the most remarkable in our history. It is distinguished, in the popular mind, chiefly by the enormous payments made on the public debt. But this is by no means its most remarkable feature. The reduction of the public debt has been accompanied by a corresponding diminution in taxation. Mr. BOUTWELL reviews the total reduction of the debt since March 1, 1869, and finds it to be $363,696,999 87. The preceding four years also included a very large reduction of the debt, though much of it was not in a form so readily calculable. While this process was going on, the Government was steadily abandoning and cutting down taxes. It is estimated that the amount released in 1866 was $65,000,000; in 1867, $40,000,000; in 1868, $68,000,000; in 1870, $64,526,410; in 1872, $51,823,761; making a total of $309,350,171. That the country could keep up constant and unprecedented payments of its indebtedness, while as constantly contracting the field from which revenue was to be drawn, shows that the wealth of the country, as measured by that unerring standard, its capacity to respond to taxation, must have grown in an extraordinary manner. Whatever indications Mr. BOUTWELL's report may afford of the undesirable condition of our shipping, or of what he regards as an "adverse balance of trade" with foreign countries, nothing can weigh so powerfully in estimating our real prosperity as the fact that we have been able so long to lighten our taxes without materially reducing our revenues.

Mr. BOUTWELL makes it plain, however, that he does not expect in the future any such surpluses as we have heretofore enjoyed. He estimates that for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1873, the surplus will be $44,800,000. Of this amount, the sinking fund will require about three-fourths, or $29,200,000, and if this amount seems less than the $100,000,000 a year to which we have become accustomed, it must be remembered that the Treasury Department estimates that the operation of the sinking fund will wipe out the entire debt in about thirty years, or shortly after the close of the present century. In view of the requirements of the sinking fund, the Secretary declares his opinion that it will "be wise to leave the source of revenues undisturbed for the present session."

The Secretary devotes considerable attention to the condition of American shipping, and discloses the fact that the percentage of the carrying trade obtained by American vessels has decreased still further the present year. Twelve years ago American vessels had seventy-one per cent. of the carrying trade; in the last year of the war it had shrunk to forty-six per cent. Peace did not bring revival. In 1868 it was only forty-four per cent.; in 1870 it was thirty-eight per cent.; in 1872 it had sunk to twenty-eight and a half per cent., or less than one-half, relatively, of what it was in 1860. For this state of affairs, Mr. BOUTWELL does not define his remedy, but he makes it perfectly plain that he adheres to his previously-announced views in favor of subsidies.

Among the Secretary's minor suggestions, he gives special prominence to one favoring an advance in the salaries of the more important subordinates in his Department. He says the service is suffering from the continual withdrawal of the best employes by the proffer of larger salaries than the Government affords. His recommendation in this direction is a just and practical one, and should receive attention.

The "Third House" of the Legislature.

There is, unfortunately, a power in the Legislature about whose selection the people are never consulted, and whose special end it is to influence legislation contrary to the public interest. In the past, the rule has been "the popular will proposes, the lobbyist disposes," and it will require some very energetic action to destroy the operation of the rule in the future. No matter what party is in the majority at Albany, the professional lobbyist returns to his accustomed haunts with the serene consciousness that he will be able to buy and sell votes as heretofore. He can recall departed Legislatures, not as ordinary men do by the years they met in, but by the average bribery-tariff which prevailed during the session. It would probably puzzle him to tell the most important laws that were added to the statute-book during a given hundred days, but he can glibly recite a catalogue of all the bills that had "money in them." The names of the professional bribery agents who appear year after year at Albany, are as well known as the names of the chief officers of either House. Yet they do not court notoriety, and make a thin pretense of other business, which deceives nobody. They are usually men of low instincts, distinguished by a certain kind of sneaking cunning, joined to an obtrusive affectation of good-fellowship and love of conviviality. They can talk on occasion about principle, though their vocation is on a level with that of the receiver of stolen goods, and they have been known to speak on behalf of public virtue, though their business is as degrading as that of the professional prostitute. They sometimes call themselves "Republicans," and then they are rather more dangerous, and much more unprincipled, than when they sail under the Democratic flag.

We have contrived effective remedies against ballot-stuffers and repeaters. Is it impossible to protect the public against the lobbyists who not only furnish inducements for counting in rascals at the polls, but who expend all their detestable ingenuity in making rascals of the men who, when elected, had the reputation of being honest? What is the use of expending all the ingenuity of law in obtaining a fairly-constructed legislative machine, if a disgusting horde of bribery-agents are to be allowed to take possession of it? We must have the trade of these men made to appear as disreputable as it really is. We must have the lobbyist watched at Albany as closely as a well-known bond-thief would be in Wall-street, and we must have every legislator who has a character to lose avoid the society of such men as sedulously as he would that of a professional burglar or pickpocket. It may need some disagreeable exposures to bring about such a state of feeling and practice, but its realization is one of the most imperative political necessities of the time, and the means taken to bring it about can hurt only the public enemies.

There are too many interests depending on the legislation of 1873 to render it likely that the lobby will be less powerful at Albany than heretofore. Every Tammany official whose position is in peril; every police and civil justice whose fat salary and little array of profitable sinecures are in danger from the assaults of reform; every swindling contractor who wants to get legislative authority for claims which the Courts refuse to sanction—all these, and many more, from this City alone, will furnish contributions to the bribery-fund and work for the lobbyists. To such men and to their agents we have simply to say that we shall make provision to have their operations narrowly watched, and if there exists a public sentiment powerful enough to condemn the lobbyist to that position of social outlawry occupied by other professional criminals, we shall see that it is duly aroused, and brought into action.

What Might Be Done in New-York for the Poor.

A rumor has been current for some time in the City, we know not how well founded, that Mr. A. T. STEWART has purchased the ground lately occupied by the New-Haven Railroad Company, for the purpose of erecting thereon some building for the accommodation of young men, similar to that which he has just built for the working women. If the report has no foundation, it at least shows the popular expectation and hope that this wealthy merchant would consecrate a portion of his wealth during his lifetime to purposes of humanity. That such thoughts and purposes have entered Mr. STEWART's mind, is evident from the rumors, which he has never contradicted, in regard to the object of the large structure, just completed, on Fourth-avenue.

If this building be intended as a kind of lodging-house or cheap hotel for working women, it is unfortunate that Mr. STEWART did not, before commencing it, consult the experts in such matters, and obtain more precise information of the habits and wants of this class. The house is finished, and apparently in a most thorough and complete style—though architecturally and æsthetically it is by no means a model. It can immediately be turned into a hotel, if necessary, but as a place of shelter or lodging for needy and laboring women, we have great doubts of its ultimate success, as indeed have most of the community who have given the subject any attention. It is somewhat ungracious to criticise a charity before its purpose is fully avowed, and when it has been dictated by sentiments of the most generous humanity. We shall, therefore, only allude to this great enterprise, and then indicate some directions where Mr. STEWART could bestow benefactions and never fear failure. If there is, in fact, a design in his mind to construct a large model lodging-house for single men, like those in London, we trust he will reconsider his purpose. Single men are by no means objects of compassion in this City. They may be temporarily out of work and homeless; but there is an immense demand for labor in New-York, and a still greater one all about the City. A single man will soon find occupation somewhere, and a great, cheap hotel only tempts him to come to a City which ought to be sending its young men, every day, to the country.

There is a class, indeed, of unfortunate vagabonds who enter this City every Winter, that ought to have some place of shelter in the freezing nights; but for these the Board of Charities should provide "Night Refuges." They are not a class for whom Mr. STEWART would wish to make provision. There are large classes of persons, suffering unmitigated misfortunes, for whom wealthy merchants like Mr. STEWART might provide, and in such a way as not only to relieve, but to prevent, the ills they suffer from. When we think of hundreds of homeless children, sleeping at night in boxes and alley-ways, and of the recent appeal of the Children's Aid Society—an Association long-tried and expert in its field—to the capitalists to aid them in building a permanent lodging-house for this class, we can readily imagine such a monument of benevolence erected in our City for homeless children as would transmit its founder's name with blessings to all succeeding generations. Or, if we pass through our poor and crowded Wards, and behold there the miserable overcrowding, and hear from missionaries and sanitary agents of the vast evils to health and morals arising from these wicked tenement-houses, we can readily picture the immense good which "model tenement-houses" might do in these quarters, and we can fancy what a benefactor a great business organizer like Mr. STEWART might be in this field. For it is the peculiarity of the "model tenement-house" that it accomplishes comparatively little good, if it be a charity. This was Mr. PEABODY's mistake. He made his London model houses too elegant, too pleasant for the poor tenants; he gratified them, he gave them nice accommodations at his own expense, but he did not do what he intended. He did not make "models." His buildings cost too much. They never returned more than two or three per cent. net profit. They were like hospitals; they relieved the people in them, but did not prevent the evils which made them necessary.

Alderman (now Sir SYDNEY) WATERLOW, on the other hand, constructed his houses mainly with an eye to profit. They were light, pleasant, well ventilated, carefully arranged, with many accommodations for the tenants, and under good moral supervision; but they paid seven per cent. net. They were a good investment. They became a "model" for landlords and for builders. They helped to change the whole mode and style of tenement-houses. They stimulated landlords to build convenient structures for their tenants, and they put those to shame who were getting profits from houses which poisoned the bodies and ruined the characters of the poor. Such houses set far and wide as preventatives of some of the worst evils which afflict a large city.

Beyond almost any leading business man of New-York, Mr. STEWART would be fitted to organize and make successful model tenement-houses. His remarkable business faculty would here be exercised in the cause of humanity. He would apply his life-long experience and great abilities to an ingenious device for reforming the whole mode of building for the poor; and, if his dwellings were successful pecuniarily, (as no doubt they would be,) they would stimulate all the capitalists to imitate his example, and would compel the ordinary tenements of the City to be constructed on humane and sanitary principles. To accomplish such a result would be worth a lifetime of labor.

A Great Postman.

Even Mr. Gradgrind's appetite for facts would be appeased by the vast supply just furnished the public in the reports of the Cabinet officers, and on no one of them could he feast so fully as on the report of the Postmaster-General. While the statistician finds in this document an almost unlimited supply of the material in which he delights, the general reader will discover interesting evidence of the great progress the nation is making in material development.

Figures were never more eloquent than when they say that the country has 7,259 mail routes, representing a total of 251,398 miles, and in annual transportation 114,984,823 miles; that is, in delivering the letters intrusted to them, Uncle Sam's mail-bags are carried every year a distance greater than four thousand times around the globe. These are great facts, but the figures say further that of these routes 57,911 miles are by railroad and 18,860 by steam-boat, leaving 174,627 miles over which the mails must still be transported by horse-power. The railroads and steamboats having an annual aggregate transportation of 66,800,185 miles, the poor horses traveled 48,184,137 miles last year in carrying on the correspondence of the country. But every year their labors are becoming less rigorous, since in 1872 there was an increase in mail routes of 13,039 miles, of which 8,077 were by rail. These figures show most clearly what strides the country is taking. On June 30, 1837, there were only 947 miles of railroad post-routes in the whole nation, the increase in thirty-five years having been 56,937 miles. How completely we have risen superior to the misfortunes of war and the burden of a vast public debt, is proved by the fact that the largest increase in any one year was in 1872. Railroads become post-routes as rapidly as they are built, so that the increase of 8,077 miles mentioned in the report, may fairly be assumed to represent additional miles of railways opened to travel.

All these kinds of post-routes lead to the doors of 31,863 post-offices, of which number 2,703 were established last year, and 885 discontinued, making a net increase of 1,818. Nowhere in the report are we told the exact number of letters which pass through these offices, but we are informed that there were 655,380,820 postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers issued during the year, and these figures may fairly be taken as representing the packages passing through the mails, with the exception of large numbers of newspapers going to regular subscribers, under a special arrangement as to postage; therefore, we may assume that the letters carried during the year, made an average of about fifteen to each citizen. We are informed that in fifty-two of the principal cities the free-delivery system delivered 160,102,708 letters, 36,627,368 newspapers, and collected 115,117,321 letters. To handle this immense quantity of mail matter required a large number of assistants, and we are not surprised to learn that there were 31,863 postmasters, 5,544 contractors, 3,754 clerks, 1,442 carriers, 764 route-agents, 642 railway postal-clerks, 146 mail-route messengers, 95 local agents, and 59 special agents, making a total of 44,655, with the Postmaster-General, and 345 assistants in the General Post-office at Washington. The conduct of this mail service required an expenditure of $26,658,192 31, and yielded a revenue of $24,915,426 37.

Many other facts of interest can be culled from this report. Only ten packages of postage stamps, representing $256, were lost in the mails; 4,898 missing letters containing bonds, drafts, and currency, to the amount of $285,479 84, 2,305 were registered, and 2,593 unregistered; of the former, only 172 have been actually lost. But perhaps the most suggestive statistics are those which show that 4,241,374 letters were received at the dead letter office, and of those without inclosures 1,529,707 were remailed to the writers, and 1,210,507 were delivered, but 319,200 were returned and destroyed. In addition, there were 2,204,575 letters destroyed for the reason that no clue to the writer or address could be discovered. Of the remaining 417,092, all contained inclosures of some sort, but the majority only trifling articles of jewelry, photographs, receipts, and bills of lading, but 57,424 contained money, checks, drafts, and deeds of the nominal value of $3,391,861 86, of which amount $3,164,345 18 was returned to the owners. It is not a pleasant fact that 35,095 letters were found to have wholly fictitious addresses and signatures, but it is still less pleasant to discover that 5,153 registered letters went astray; all the other statistics of the dead letter office show nothing worse than almost inconceivable carelessness upon the part of people. Upon the whole, however, this report presents a very flattering picture of national enlightenment and of official probity and capacity. We may add, as a proof of our growing intercourse with all the world, that during the year 24,362,500 letters were exchanged with foreign countries, of which number 12,774,064 were sent from, and 11,588,436 received in, the United States.

The Danger of New-York.

A single kerosene lamp, upset in a stable started the fire that destroyed Chicago. In this City, within the region bounded by Wall, William, and Fulton streets, and the East River, we have more than one hundred buildings in which thousands of gallons of kerosene are stored. These buildings are far more inflammable than the Chicago stable

The trains which must, sooner or later, fire the City are laid, and the matches placed close beside them. The great petroleum fire of New-York is destined to eclipse in magnitude and destructiveness the largest fires that have yet been known in this country.

The mere storage of petroleum in any quantity within the City limits is, of itself, a danger full of menace. This danger, however, is greatly increased in the districts of New-York in which the petroleum-dealers are chiefly congregated, by the manner in which the oil is stored. The buildings in which it is kept have thin walls and floors thoroughly saturated with the inflammable substance, so that they would burn with the fierceness of a carefully-prepared fire-ship. None of these buildings make even the pretense of being fire-proof, and most of them have been standing for many years, until their wood-work has become as dry as tinder. In the cellars of nearly all of them are pools of oil, leaked from broken casks, and, as a rule, it is found that when a cask of oil is accidentally spilled in the cellar of an oil warehouse, the fluid manages to find its way into the adjoining cellars. The coals, kindling-wood, and shavings used in these establishments are usually kept in these oil-soaked cellars, and where tar, turpentine, and resin form part of the stock in trade of the proprietor, they, too, are generally stored with the oily kindling-wood and well-soaked coals in the same greasy cellar.

Nevertheless, the oil-men are not content with these preparations for fire. It is true that a lighted cigar dropped on the floor of almost any of their storehouses, or even in the pools of oil that frequently stand on the adjoining sidewalk, would produce a rapid and resistless fire. The kindling of this fire is not, however, left to the chance cigar or the accidental match. Those dangerous chemical compounds called gasoline and naphtha, together with kerosene of so villainous a quality that it will explode without the slightest apparent provocation, are liberally stored in close proximity to the petroleum casks. These compounds will some day explode spontaneously, and set on fire the petroleum, turpentine, and tar. The flames spreading from one oil-soaked building to another, and following the trains of oil connecting the cellars, will burn with a fury that nothing can resist. Water will be of no avail, for the blazing oil, floating on its surface will be diffused all the more readily whenever there is sufficient water to float it from one block to another. Nothing but the hazardous experiment of blowing up houses by the dozen would arrest a fire that once obtained headway in the City oil district.

Was there ever madness more reckless than this? In the part of the City where the streets are narrow, and the warehouses lofty, scores of buildings, baked under the suns of thirty Summers, are filled with leaky casks of the most inflammable oil in existence. The floors and stairways are saturated with oil, and the cellars are filled, either with oil-soaked kindlings, or with tar and turpentine. These chemicals, which take fire spontaneously, are placed in the midst of great collections of unrivaled combustibles, and the proprietors blindly trust that the inevitable fire will be postponed until they have withdrawn from business. To prate of the dangers of Mansard roofs, of buildings not wholly fire-proof, and of an insufficient supply of water, is the merest folly so long as the infinitely greater danger of the oil-warehouses is unheeded. What are we going to do about it? Are the oil-men to be compelled to remove their inflammable stores from the City, or are we quietly to wait for the certain conflagration that will otherwise lay New-York in ashes, at least below the City Hall Park?

Street Cleaning.

The estimated expense of keeping the streets of this City clean during the ensuing year is $1,163,649. Of this amount, the sweepers are to receive $327,600, and the remainder is to go for officers' salaries, hire of tug-boats, horses and carts, maintenance of horses already owned by the bureau, stock, repairs, and "general." For the removal of ice and snow alone the respectable sum of one hundred thousand dollars is provided. With so much money, and such admirable equipments, the tax-payers will expect wonders from Superintendent THORNE this winter. Most of the people who reside in this City—although they have not been accustomed for some years past to clean streets—know full well what street-cleaning means, and Mr. THORNE's position will not be a very pleasant one, if he should fail to carry on the improvements which he has well begun. He cannot complain of a lack of deputies and district inspectors; neither can he complain of a lack of appliances for carrying out his work. Having said so much, we will now proceed to give him a few hints. First of all, then, he will have to give special attention to the cleaning of streets around the down-town markets, particularly Washington and Fulton Markets. If possible, they should be swept every night to prevent the old familiar lakes of soft, greasy mud from accumulating. Those who had to pass through Cortlandt, Liberty, Dey, Barclay, and Fulton streets, last Winter, have a lively recollection of the sufferings they endured. Just now, however, it is but right to say that no amount of effort can render the streets named wholly free from danger to ladies' apparel in wet weather, but it can make the sidewalks passable, and prevent the horses from pelting showers of mud on the unlucky pedestrians who have to go within range of their hoofs—and under the new order of things this much is looked for. As we have before remarked, the Superintendent will find it very much more advantageous to have the business thoroughfares all cleaned at night, instead of in the morning or afternoon. It will save a great deal of time that is now wasted by sweepers in constantly stepping from the street to the sidewalk, to allow carts, cars, and carriages to go by. The streets and squares up-town do not need any such attention, for the reason that they do not require so much sweeping.

The removal of snow and ice is another very important matter for consideration. The $100,000 set apart for this work, is probably, to be used to increase the present force of hired horses and carts, in case it may not be found adequate to the service. The public will, consequently, expect to see no more of the immense bowlders of frozen snow and ashes which have so effectually blocked up the smaller streets of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards every Winter for several years past. Indeed, for that matter the routes of the principal railroad tracks of the City, have been almost in the same condition. The sweepers and laborers at Superintendent THORNE's disposal may not be numerous enough to shovel the snow immediately after falling; but, considering the number of starving men that usually fall to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction every Winter, nothing would seem easier than to utilize these paupers in conjunction with the paid sweepers. If the tax-payers have to feed them, they might as well get something in return, and it would certainly be better to keep their blood in circulation than to have it stagnating in the poor-house. Clean and unobstructed streets are an absolute necessity to this City; and with an expenditure of $1,163,649 there is no reason why we may not have them. Superintendent THORNE has done well thus far, and we hope he will continue to deserve the thanks of the public.

MINOR TOPICS.

West Virginia is having a vexatious time in attempting to get a Congressional delegation. She has made two efforts thus far this year to elect members of the next Congress, and, having thought she succeeded the last time, is now awakened from the pleasant delusion by the threat to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives fixing the time for holding another election in the State. All the difficulty has arisen from vagueness in the phraseology of the law under which the elections in the State have been held, and the experience of West Virginia is a warning to law-makers to cultivate clearness of expression.

Here is a mystery. A man in the interior of the State advertises that he will pay one dollar for every cat that may be brought to him. What possible use can he intend to make of these animals? Suppose that he sells the skins, and utilizes the bodies in the manufacture of sausages. Even in this case, he would lose at least seventy-five cents on each cat. It would be absurd to suppose that he is a cat-fancier, and desires to collect a fine assortment of these tuneful animals; for no man, however fond he might be of cats, could afford board and lodging to the thousands which will be sent to the advertiser, in reply to his advertisement. There is but one possible explanation of his motive, and that is, that he intends to supply political meetings with dead cats, wherewith to give emphasis to the popular disapproval of any particular speaker. Why, however, has he delayed this useful enterprise until after the end of the political campaign?

On Monday night, an exciting and dramatic episode of City life took place in a crowded Third-avenue car. A drunken ruffian amused himself by standing in the doorway, and forcing everybody to stumble over him. When remonstrated with by the conductor, he struck him, and, in the fight which ensued, most of the men on the platform took a cheerful hand. Finally the fellow was put off the car, and ran round to the horses' heads, where he attempted to stop the car. The driver thereupon dismounted and reasoned with him, and, the fight being renewed, went gaily on, until some one fired a pistol, when a policeman appeared and arrested conductor, driver, and drunken man. Meanwhile the pickpockets merrily plied their trade, and robbed combatants and non-combatants with severe impartiality. This scene took place, not in a Western frontier town, but in the most crowded avenue of the Metropolis of the country.

Mr. BOGARDUS, who is eminent, it appears, as a shooter of pigeons, lately put forth a certain challenge. This has stirred the noble emulation of Mr. IRA A. PAINE, who has answered through the Press Mr. BOGARDUS' challenge, not to accept it, but to put forth another. Mr. PAINE sets forth his terms, at first, with commendable moderation; but presently, we regret to say, he becomes very truculent and blood-thirsty, indeed, as witness this awful sentence: "If this does not suit Mr. BOGARDUS, I will shoot any other man in America on same terms." We must really protest against the execution of Mr. PAINE's threat, whatever the contingency or his provocation. There has been quite enough shooting of men, in all conscience, and why other men in any case should be shot because of the default of Mr. BOGARDUS, we fail to perceive. Mr. BERGH should attend to this without delay, and meanwhile we recommend to Mr. PAINE a perusal of the memorable shooting challenge of Mr. John Phœnix, otherwise equally known to fame as Lieut. DERBY, or "Squibob," of San Diego.

Although the Parisian surgeons are unsurpassed as operators, the percentage of recoveries after operations is less in Paris than in other cities where similar medical skill is available, and this has been attributed not only to defective ventilation but to certain atmospheric peculiarities. In consideration of this, a Parisian physician has recently established in a charming situation near the Bois de Bologne, an establishment where patients compelled to undergo very critical operations can be accommodated. This seems a handy combination of

From a recent letter of the Postmaster-General, we learn that the number of females employed in our postal service does not exceed seven hundred, of which number five hundred are in charge of local post-offices, and the remainder are clerks. It is admitted that these females give general satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, and the question arises why a much larger number might not be employed profitably to themselves and the community in over 32,000 post-offices. It is a service to which women are well adapted, and they have so few spheres of remunerative usefulness open to them that no one of the few should be closed against them.

An ingenious Frenchman has devised a plan for securing vineyards from dew, and thereby preventing the fruit from blighting. Knowing that no dew is deposited when the sky is clouded over, he conceived that the invention of artificial clouds large enough to shelter an entire vineyard would effectually protect the fruit. He, therefore, prepared a combination of tar and some other smoky material, and, placing the preparation in the middle of his vineyard at nightfall, set it on fire. Dense clouds of smoke were immediately produced, and hung over the vineyard at a low elevation until they were dispelled by the morning sun. By this invention, he asserts that he has banished the dew from the catalogue of things to be dreaded by the wine-grower. He omits, however, to explain why the sun should dissipate clouds of smoke, and how it is possible to keep those clouds in the desired position when there is the least breath of air stirring. It is probable that the rival plan of producing rain-clouds by firing cannon, graduating the firing so as to produce clouds, but not to produce rain, is quite as efficacious as the invention of the cloud-compelling kindler of tar-barrels.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Meeting of the New-Hampshire Electors in Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 3.—The Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, chosen by the people of New-Hampshire, assembled at the State-house this morning for organization. Hon. L. D. Stevens, of Concord, was chosen President, and Benjamin J. Cole, of Gilford, Secretary *pro tem.* Subsequently Hon. William Haile, of Hinsdale, was chosen permanent President, and Hon. B. F. Prescott Secretary. At the same time the Governor and Council were in session, and were notified by the Electors that they accepted the offices to which they had been elected. Nothing was done further than organizing and transacting preliminary business for the regular meeting to-morrow.

Meeting of Presidential Electors of New-York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Presidential Electors met in the Assembly Chamber today at 4 o'clock P. M., and were called to order by Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, Secretary of State. Hon. Anson J. Wood, Deputy Secretary of State, acted as Secretary. Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Bridgman.

The list of Electors chosen in the late election was then read, to which each Elector responded as his name was called. The names were again called, and the Electors came to the desk, where the oath of office was administered by the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Fred. Douglass, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was selected to preside over the Convention. He was conducted to the chair, when he addressed the Convention briefly, stating the object of the meeting. He said the Convention gathered under a cloud of sorrow, for the one who was a competitor for the position we are about to contribute toward filling lies silent in death. The shadow of this sorrow will make this gathering memorable forever, and with this shadow over us it is to be hoped that the one upon whom your choice will fall tomorrow will so conduct the affairs of his office as to be the President of all the people and for all the people.

Messrs. Camp and Mason were chosen Secretaries, and the Convention adjourned till tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The Massachusetts Electors—Address of Judge Hoar.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—The Presidential Electors of Massachusetts met and organized today by choosing E. Rockwood Hoar President, and William T. Davis Secretary. In accepting the Presidency, Judge Hoar thanked the Electors for the honor conferred upon him. In speaking of the duties of this body on the morrow, he said he supposed they were prepared to cast their votes for one whom the people had designated for President with wonderful unanimity. A solemn thought was, that at the time of their meeting to-morrow, the remains of the competitor of Gen. Grant would be borne to their last resting-place. This might give a most striking lesson on the vanity of human ambition. He congratulated the College that they would have the pleasure of casting their votes, for Vice-President, for a worthy son of Massachusetts.

Amusements—Italian and German Opera.

"Mignon" is to be repeated at the Academy of Music this evening, with Mme. Pauline Lucca in the titular rôle. Friday's performance is to be the last of the season by subscription....The German Opera Troupe, whose performances at the Terrace Garden Theatre have had notice in this place, will, to-morrow, commence a series of entertainments at the Stadt Theatre. "Die Lustigen Weiben von Windsor" will first be sung.

Personal.

Gov. John T. Hoffman, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator Fenton, of New-York; Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; ex-Member of Congress Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Gen. Cooper, of the United States Army; Gen. Casement, of Painesville; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut; F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Mass., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor F. C. Wells, of Chicago; Hon. George A. Denniston, of Goshen; Hon. E. M. Madden, of Middletown, and D. C. Howell, Bank Examiner, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. E. Mulford, of Richmond, and W. W. Wilcox, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. John Turner, of Providence; John G. Rollins, of London; E. Sander, of Washington, and Frank Queen, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Col. C. R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, and Hon. Thomas Elmes, of Derby, Conn., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

The Tweed Suit in Albany County.

Judge Ingalls, of Troy, is now preparing an important opinion in the suit brought against Wm. M. Tweed, for the recovery of a large sum of money improperly audited by him in the shape of bills against the City of New-York.

Last week David Dudley Field and Elihu Root, of this City, proceeded to Troy and moved to change the place of trial from the County of Albany to the County of New-York, on the ground that Tweed was a public officer, and, therefore, entitled by law to be tried in the place where the acts complained of were committed. Wheeler H. Peckham opposed the motion, which was argued at great length. Mr. Peckham denied that Mr. Tweed was a public officer in the sense contemplated by the law, it being admitted that if he was such officer, the Judge would be compelled to grant the motion. Judge Ingalls will take some days to consider the case before he enters his decision.

The Rival Legislatures of Alabama.

The following is given by the Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* as Gov. Lewis' letter recognizing the Republican Legislature:

STATE OF ALABAMA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 29, 1872.

Hon. Alex. White and others, Commonties:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me that the General Assembly of the State of Alabama are duly organized and ready to receive any communication that I may have to make. In reply, I beg leave to say that I am ready to co-operate with you in dispatch of public business so urgently demanding attention. I have no special communication to make to you this morning.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
DAVID P. LEWIS, Governor.

APOLLO HALL.

The Organization Declares Tammany a Sham and Hollow Pretense.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Apollo Hall Democracy was held last evening, Judge Spaulding in the chair. Mr. Henry L. Clinton proposed the following resolutions:

Whereas, At the recent election, the candidates of the Reform Democracy for City Judge, Hon. Josiah Sutherland, and Dr. Adolph Kessler, for Coroner, were duly elected, and three of its candidates for Aldermen, Messrs. Gilsey, Monheimer, and Van Schaick, were also duly elected; and,

Whereas, In the councils of Tammany Hall, held prior to the election, it was authoritatively and publicly declared to be its policy, that "when the votes were counted its candidate for Mayor should be elected;" and;

Whereas, Many of the canvassers, through the intervention of Tammany, were selected for that purpose, and were seemingly anxious to obey its mandates, and obtain the approval of its members by the practice of frauds; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Committee congratulate our fellow-citizens on the election of Hon. Josiah Sutherland as City Judge, Dr. Kessler as Coroner, and Messrs. Gilsey, Monheimer, and Van Schaick to seats in the Aldermanic Council, and in their behalf we promise an honest and faithful discharge of the duties of their respective trusts.

Resolved, That we deplore the alleged defeat of our respective candidates for Mayor, Hon. James O'Brien and his distinguished fellow-candidates on the County ticket, Messrs. Anderson, Hand, and Whitney, and in this connection we authorize and request our Chairman to appoint a committee of five to present to the incoming Legislature of our State such facts as are in possession of the officers and members of this organization relative to fraudulent canvassing, and ask the enactment of such laws as will prevent in the future the recurrence of the frauds perpetrated by Tammany Hall canvassers at the last election.

Resolved, That the protestations of Tammany Hall, that its organization is pure and above reproach, we believe to be a sham and a hollow pretense; and while we recognize the necessity of such reform and purification, we fail to discover that it has yet taken place, or that any reasonable indications exist that any such change will ever be accomplished; that we, therefore, decline all propositions looking toward an alliance with Tammany Hall, and we earnestly appeal to every honest but misguided Democrat who may yet adhere to its failing fortunes, and who still believe in an honest government and the fundamental principles of a pure Democracy, to ally themselves to our organization and aid us in our future efforts to rid our City of fraud and plundering.

Resolved, That this organization pledge itself to continue its crusades against corruption in our City Government, and will be earnest and constant in its efforts to obtain for our citizens an honest and economical administration of its Municipal affairs.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient that our General Committee shall be elected from Wards instead of Assembly districts, and that the members of said General Committee shall consist of one from each election district, and that the Chairman of this Committee appoint three proper persons in each Ward to supervise the election of delegates to a General Committee for the year 1873, and that the primary elections for such delegates be held in the respective Wards of this City, at such time and places as such Committee will designate.

In support of the resolutions, Mr. Clinton delivered a very able address explanatory of the progress of the Apollo Hall reform movement and the position it at present occupied in City politics. He described its initiation in 1870 with Mr. Havemeyer as its Chairman. Its progress in 1871 when Mr. Lawrence was its President, and showed that the three candidates for Mayor at the last election were supporters and prominent members of their Association. He spoke of the reorganization of the Tammany Hall Association and its promises of Municipal reform, but a body, he said, that contained about two-thirds of the members of the old Tammany, who elected Tweed for office after his crimes were made known, and whose leaders were Shandley, Genet, Fields, Robinson, Morrissey, &c., could be expected to do little in the interest of good government. Their Association was devoted to reform, and, while that was their motto, there could be no union with Tammany Hall. That Association was already dead, and he counseled them to continue their present course, and success was not far distant.

Mr. Samuel G. Courtney seconded the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. After passing resolutions thanking the President and Secretaries for their labors during the past year, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Mr. Stanley's First Lecture at Steinway Hall—Description of African Travel.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley delivered the first of his series of lectures on Central Africa, at Steinway Hall, last evening. The parquet was filled with a respectable audience; the galleries were almost deserted. The stage was decorated with the tattered Union flag which Stanley carried to Ujiji, and a red and white bunting, supposed to be a flag of some tribe of Central Africa, hung from a spear. Numerous javelins, bows and arrows, and other rude weapons, were displayed in front of the stage. A number of pieces of party-colored cloth were suspended in the rear, and a large chart of Equatorial Africa, showing the recent discoveries of Speke, Baker, and Livingstone, the two Lakes Nyanza, the Tanganika, on which is situate the well-known Ujiji, the route of Livingstone, between 3° and 14½° south, and 24° and 40° east longitude, and Mr. Stanley's track from Zanzibar to Ujiji, occupied the left of the stage.

Mr. Stanley appeared on the stage unannounced and unaccompanied, save by an old gentleman, who quietly took a chair to the rear, and the small black boy, Kalula. The audience faintly applauded. Mr. Stanley commenced by saying he would wish that his lecture was other than the one he was about to deliver. He was not in his proper element, and would rather he was describing the discovery of Dr. Livingstone. The lecture, he said, was only a preface or introduction to his next lecture. He then proceeded to pass in review the names of the travelers and explorers who had left their names on African history, from Bartholomew Dias, in the fifteenth century, to the great explorer of the age, Livingstone, and of those who suffered and laid down their lives in the cause of African exploration. He asked his audience to follow him in his sketch from a Moslem town on the east coast and proceed with him into the interior. Mr. Stanley described the difficulties of travel in the interior of Africa—the first and most frequent impediment composed of aloes and other thorny plants, some emitting stenches only to be equaled by the pole-cat. Paths trodden by the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, lion, and other prowlers of the forest; boas and deadly serpents beset the traveler's footsteps, and red ants in millions seize upon his limbs and suck his blood; the deadly miasma envelopes him, and he is soon prostrate and delirious. Proceeding west the region of Ukara is reached. During the journey to Unyanyembe the traveler has frequently to wade through water and black mud, through prickly plants and dense underwood, and impediments almost insurmountable have to be overcome. Mr. Stanley then gave a fanciful picture of a scene in the interior, at an altitude of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. From that elevation he gave a bird's-eye view of all the regions around Ujiji, and described the natural features of the country, its mountains, lakes, forests, and plateaus. Ujiji, situate on Lake Tanganika, he described as a perfect Paradise—a region of surpassing beauty—the people dwelling on the shores of the lake enjoying a blessed state of idleness, or, as Mr. Stanley described it, "sleeping the happy hours away." They were, however, well skilled in agriculture, and the bays and sequestered inlets of the lake bear evidence of their skill and industry. They enjoyed the presence of numerous hippopotami and crocodiles in the lakes and its tributary rivers.

Mr. Stanley gave an account of Manyuoona and the mysterious land of Rua, where gold and copper were found in abundance. Great caverns upward of thirty miles in extent, are said to exist in the Rua Mountains.

The lecturer next proceeded to describe the slave-trade as he saw it carried on in Zanzibar, and appealed to the sympathies of his audience for the oppressed races of Africa. He reviewed the Darwinian theory, pronounced Mr. Darwin insane, and fully answered Sir Samuel Baker. Mr. Stanley brought his lecture to a close by drawing a glowing Christian future for Central Africa. The audience were remarkably quiet during the entire course of the lecture, not one single sound of approbation greeted Mr. Stanley's remarks.

National Prison Reform Congress.

The National Prison Association of the United States will hold its second annual meeting at Baltimore, Md., commencing on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1873. Mr. Horatio Seymour, President of the Association, will preside at the sessions of the Congress, and will deliver an opening address. The Corresponding Secretary will present his annual report, devoted mainly to a review of the first great work of the Association—the International Penitentiary Congress of London, which has taken its place in history as one of the most remarkable, as it is likely to prove one of the most useful, international gatherings the world has ever seen. The several standing committees, viz.: on Criminal Law Reform, Prison Discipline, Care of Discharged Prisoners, Juvenile Delinquency, &c., will also, doubtless, be ready with their reports. Interesting and valuable papers are expected from several corresponding members of the Association in Europe, particularly from M. Demetz, the illustrious founder of Mettray, who will give his views on the necessity and utility of special training for prison and reformatory officers.

The Case of Henry A. Boody—The Charges Preferred Against Him by the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad.

It is alleged that the charges preferred by the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company against Henry A. Boody, who was arrested on Monday, and held in $100,000 bail, are for fraud and mismanagement while he was Treasurer of the Corporation. An issue of $9,000,000 of bonds was made by the Company, which were sought to be negotiated in New-York. The reputation of the road, however, was not sufficiently good to warrant bankers here in accepting of them, and an attempt was then made to sell them in European markets, which was successful. They were mostly taken in Frankfort upon the strong promises made by the Company in regard to its ability to meet the obligations expressed thereon, as to principal and interest. These obligations, however, were not met according to contract, the interest being defaulted; the bonds consequently in Frankfort are selling at a low price, holders being anxious to get rid of them. It is reported that it is in connection with this issue of bonds that Mr. Boody has been arrested; that as Treasurer of the Company he failed to account for the full proceeds of their sale, and that the suit upon which he is held to bail has been brought to compel him to make restitution or account for the way in which the money has been expended. Messrs. Budge, Schiff & Co., of this City, hold all the bonds as the financial agents of the road. There is a general feeling in Wall-street that the affairs of the road should be fully exposed, and that the recent arrest is a move in the right direction.

THE STATE SENATE.

Trial of Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court, Opened—The Question of Jurisdiction Decided.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Senate met at 10 A. M., the following Senators answering to the roll-call: Messrs. Adams, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Foster, Graham, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, and J. Wood.

On motion of Mr. D. P. Wood, the fourth rule relative to motions and decisions thereon was amended by substituting the rule on the same subject in force in the Court of Appeals and in Courts of Impeachment.

The Chair announced that the first business in order would be the reading of the charges against George M. Curtis, a Justice of the Marine Court in New-York.

The Clerk read them. They are in substance, that said Justice was in copartnership with Cushing, Pittman & Gardiner, attorneys and counselors-at-law, the firm practicing in the Court over which Curtis presided; that said Curtis made allowances to this firm, and participated in the profits of said allowances; also, that he corruptly referred causes to Pittman, of said firm, and received a portion of the fees obtained by Pittman; also, that in the case of Beame *vs.* Clarke, said Justice denied a trial by jury to the plaintiff after granting a new trial to defendant; also, other irregularities in this case; also, that said Justice was guilty of improper and disgraceful conduct on the Bench.

The Clerk then called George M. Curtis, and his counsel answered for him, though he was present. The following are the respondent's counsel: Henry Smith, ex-Judge Robert Cochran, Charles P. Crosby, H. C. Dennison.

The following counsel appeared for the prosecution: M. L. Townsend, J. A. Beall, Peter B. Olney.

Mr. Townsend asked that the amended charge be read which had reference to respondent appearing in Court intoxicated.

Ex-Judge Cochran argued against reading these amended charges, upon the ground that they were not comprehended in the complaint to and examination by the Governor, and upon which this trial is based.

After argument, the Chair then decided that the accused could only be tried upon the charges sent to the Senate by the Governor; that neither the Bar Association nor other parties not within the control of the Senate had any authority to serve charges.

Mr. Smith, of counsel for the respondent, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction; that the jurisdiction of the Senate applied to superior Courts—Courts of record. The Court of this respondent was not a Court of record, and therefore did not come within the jurisdiction of the Senate. Counsel said he made this motion with some embarrassment, because his client was under the impression that such a motion would look as if he shrank from a full investigation of his conduct. Still, he made the motion, because he believed it the proper one to make at this stage of the proceeding, so as to save time. Counsel read the provision of the Constitution which said that the Senate might remove all judicial officers except those of inferior Courts, which are not Courts of record, and he insisted that the Marine Court was not a Court of record, and proceeded to cite authorities to show that such a Court keeps a record written on parchment or paper, which is to stand as authority and for truth for all time; and such, he maintained, was not the Marine Court of New-York. It merely kept a docket-book, and tried causes of small importance, and in it even the trial by jury could not be claimed. He also cited and read from many decisions to the effect that the Marine Court kept no record. He then pointed to the fact that the Constitution (section 13, article 6) provided that the Legislature might make provision by law for the trial and removal of Justices and Judges of inferior Courts and Courts not of record, and he read a law passed by the Legislature of 1849, providing that the Board of Supervisors of New-York shall make such investigation, try and remove such Justice. He referred to the law of 1872, in which the Marine Court is declared a Court of record. That, he said, showed that this Court was not regarded as a Court of record theretofore; and these charges made against Justice Curtis were made previous to the passage of this act.

Mr. Beall, of counsel for the prosecution, after referring to the fact that counsel for the respondent had, from the start, said they were entirely willing to try the case without resort to any technicalities, he said he was surprised to see them put forth this plea. He insisted that the Legislature had, in two or three laws, declared the Marine Court a Court of record, and explained that the act of 1852, which appeared to define this Court as one not of record, was for the purpose of preventing an abuse in naturalization which had grown up.

After further argument, the Chair put the question: "Has the Senate jurisdiction in this case?" and, having privately considered it, the Senate decided against the objection raised.

On motion of counsel for the respondent, attachments were issued for the following witnesses: Thos. W. Pittman, A. Loring Cushing, James M. Smith, Chas. W. Brooks, G. G. Barnard, Miles Beach, David Levy, Edward A. Acker, Edward Holly, Philip Cassgrit.

On motion of counsel for the prosecution, attachments were issued for the following witnesses: Chas. D. Rust, Michael C. Gross, Ambrose W. Thompson, Chas. F. Wilmore, James H. Whitlegge, Henry Hart, Edward C. Goodwin, David D. Field, Robert W. Andrews. Mr. Olney, of counsel for the prosecution, then proceeded to open the case. After referring to the importance of such trials as this, counsel proceeded to speak of the vast amount of business done by this Marine Court, and the large sums of money which are sometimes involved in the causes brought before it. He gave a history of the origin of this case, which was in the publicity given to certain charges against the administration of justice in this Court. The Chief Justice of the Court invited the Bar Association to make an investigation, which was done, and resulted in the charges brought before the Governor, who in turn handed the case over to the Senate. Counsel then passed in review the charges.

The Senate here took a recess till 3½ o'clock P. M.

The Senate reassembled at 3½ o'clock P. M., and Mr. Olney resumed his presentation of the case on the part of the prosecution.

The prosecution then called J. O'Brien, who testified to witnessing the articles of copartnership of the firm of Cushing, Pitman, Gardner & Goodhart, but knew nothing of the agreement entered into.

George S. Gardner was sworn and produced the books of the firm, and detailed the suit brought by it in the Marine Court, together with fees and allowances. He testified that Judge Curtis was a partner in the firm. The firm also brought actions in the Superior Court, and he detailed them from the books; also in the United States Court and in the Court of Common Pleas. The witness was handed a cash-book of the firm, and read entries of various sums of money paid to Judge Curtis, in amounts ranging from $1 to $300.

Michael J. Cody, Clerk of the Court, was sworn, and explained the form and contents of the books used in the Courts. The witness was shown and identified several judgment rolls and orders of reference signed by Justice Curtis, which were put in evidence.

The Senate took a recess till 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Senate reassembled at 7½ P. M., and Michael J. Cody and a number of other witnesses were examined.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Judge Merrimon Elected United States Senator—He Receives the Republican Vote.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 3.—The election of United States Senator resulted today in Judge Merrimon receiving 87 votes and Vance 80. The whole Republican vote was cast for Merrimon.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon, United States Senator Elect.

Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon, the newly-elected Senator from North Carolina, is a native of Buncombe County, in the western part of that State. His first appearance in public life was in 1860, when he was elected to the Legislature on the Bell and Everett ticket. Mr. Merrimon gained considerable reputation about that time by the publication of a pamphlet urging the abolition of the representation of the colored race as property. This was considered an anti-slavery production, and made him many enemies. He was universally regarded during and before the war as a Union man, and until the late canvass has not been bitterly arrayed in party politics. His nomination for Governor, last Summer, was a concession to the Conservative wing of the Democratic Party. He is strongly in favor of internal improvements, desirous of building up the State by immigration, and particularly partial to his native section, which has been so long neglected.

The Jersey City Ejectment Case.

Several months ago, Charles G. Sisson commenced a suit in the Hudson County Courts to eject the owners of the estate of J. P. Peters, on the ground that the title under which they had purchased was only a life title. The estate was valued at a quarter of a million, and was in the hands of various parties who had purchased plots and erected buildings. The original deed had been lost, and in the record, by an omission, the estate was not inheritable. Sisson purchased a quit claim deed of the only remaining heir and commenced suit. The Court decided in favor of the defendants on the law, and the case was appealed. The Court of Errors has now reversed Judge Bedle's decision, and the case will be retried in the lower Court.

The New-York Historical Society.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening at the Library. Mr. Maunsell B. Field, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, read a paper on "Some Unpublished Recollections of Men and Things at Washington During the War." The address was received by the large audience present with frequent outbursts of applause. At the conclusion, Dr. Osgood spoke to some length, and finally said he was glad to know that Americans were of such a good nature as is represented by the fact that the President arrives in the City to attend the funeral of a man who so lately was his opponent.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

The Thirty-Fourth-Street Ferry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your paper is recognized everywhere as the champion of Reform, I write to ask whether you cannot aid in the much-needed reformation of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. Although the fare at that crossing is double that at Fulton-street, passengers to and from the various points on Long Island are subjected to more delays and inconveniences than on any other line. The boats are also small, and often crowded to suffocation, and not unfrequently reach the opposite side a few minutes too late to meet particular trains. A good opposition line at or near this point would prove of an immense benefit, and confer great blessings upon

DAILY PASSENGERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

The Danger of Fire.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inasmuch as you are urging our City authorities to look after places where a great fire may be fed, I would most respectfully ask you to call their attention to the oil establishment on the north-west corner of West and Bank streets, and let them say whether barrels of oil laying on the sidewalk, day after day, leaking, are fit companions for lumber-yards, by which they are surrounded. This neighborhood is alive with all the bads New-York is heir to in human shape, and who would not miss a good opportunity to make a haul, no sooner than they would pass a jug of whisky on the sidewalk. This needs investigation and may prevent a great fire. Most truly yours,

A NINTH WARDER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872.

Our "Gentlemanly" Stage Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg you will say one word for the poor people who are obliged to ride in the Broadway stages; one word that will wing its way to the drivers, and if they will pay no regard to your advice, then to the masters of these men, for they should know something of their habits. Of these habits—in swearing and the use of language most offensive to even the most liberal of men—others have spoken, and it seems without any result, except to increase the evil. But now to my matter. The drivers all chew tobacco. Well, you receive your change well charged with the true essence of the "leaf." Pray beg the drivers not to put the pieces of money in their mouths before handing them to passengers. I received my change this morning in a most disgusting state.

Yours, SUFFERER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872.

"Where There is No Sense There is No Feeling."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen several communications in your newspaper in regard to the resignation of Mr. Augustus Schell as President of the New-York Historical Society. If he still has the impudence to retain this office against the wishes of the Society, is there no way by which he can be removed? The Society is composed of such men as Rev. Dr. Osgood, Hon. J. Romeyn Brodhead, Hon. E. C. Benedict, Judge Kirtland, B. R. Winthrop, Rev. Dr. DeWitt, Bishop Potter, J. Taylor Johnston, W. J. Hoppin, W. H. Aspinwall, G. H. Moore, LL. D., Benjamin H. Field, James W. Gerard, Gen. De Peyster, Gov. Dix, Gov. Morgan, &c., &c. Truly yours,

AN OLD MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1872.

The Metropolitan Gas Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to call the attention of consumers of gas of the above Company to another extortion by which myself and many others are compelled to pay about twenty per cent. more than our neighbors.

In the month of September the Metropolitan Gas Company reduced the price of gas to 22½ cents per 100 feet, which I have seen by my neighbors' bills, the price being printed on bill, while my bills are charged at 27½ cents per 100 feet, the printed price being blotted out.

Upon inquiring at the Company's office, I am informed that it is all right, and the reason given is, that the pipes of the new Company are not down in the street I reside in, and that the Company only reduce the price to those residing on streets where new pipes are laid.

Is this just toward consumers? Is it the way to induce consumers to stand by the old Company when they can get from the other? I should think not. I should advise consumers to examine their bills, and, if not reduced, to abandon the Company as soon as possible, and advise their neighbors to do so, the same as I shall do myself.

By giving this a place in your valuable columns, you will much oblige one who pays

27½ CENTS PER 100 FEET.

The Storage of Combustibles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention is called to the somewhat conspicuous mention of our name in your article in Monday's issue, entitled "Our Present Danger," and we assume you will not deny us a few comments thereon.

The article is calculated to convey the idea to the public that the entire stocks in trade of oil merchants and manufacturers comprise diabolical concoctions of liquid gunpowder, and that employers and employes are complacently emulating each other in inviting their ignition. Having, during the past few years, manufactured and sold many millions of dollars' worth of animal, vegetable, fish, and mineral oils, we feel justified in asserting, that although this interest may not prove any more fire-proof in the future than granite and iron dry-goods palaces have proved in the recent past, and although oil warehouses would probably prove as ineffectual in staying the course of the fire fiend in New-York as did newspaper establishments in Boston and Chicago, nevertheless, with the exceptions of the volatile products of petroleum, the danger of manufacturing and handling the various classes of oil is not attended with a tithe of the danger your report would indicate. As to the lard and grease which disturbs the equilibrium of your reporter, it is fully as dangerous as strong butter, but not more so. If the business and the articles named are as dangerous as you represent, there cannot have been in the past at least, the carelessness you claim. If there has been the carelessness there cannot have been the danger—as a matter of fact, the percentage of fires in the locality described in your article, will compare most favorably with other sections of the City devoted to different interests, and we can scarcely recall a single instance where the fire has not been kept within the limits of the building where it originated.

Your comments on the construction and condition of the buildings devoted to this interest are not reassuring to the occupants, who can, perhaps, find safety in the thought that the height of the structures is not beyond ordinary vision, and that the architectural beauty of the Mansard roof is conspicuously lacking. While much of your article is entitled to attentive consideration, and while any Municipal scrutiny and regulation over all business carried on within the City limits, which shall guarantee increased immunity from fire or other calamity, would receive the approval of all good citizens, we must protest against this particular interest being singled out and tendered as a scapegoat to an apprehensive public. There are numerous inaccuracies in your article, on which it would be an imposition on your valuable space to comment, so we merely say, in conclusion, that as our own stock on hand in the oil district consists of samples only, we have no personal interests involved in the discussion.

Very respectfully,

LIBBY & CLARK,
Nos. 118 and 120 Maiden-lane.

Stock and Gold Gambling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do you know the hearty—yes, enthusiastic approval and support you have throughout the country in your warfare on the giant evils of the day? In every country village, in every farming neighborhood, wherever there is an intelligent, honest family, your course is the great subject of conversation and rejoicing. And when you obtain a decided victory—like the Tammany victory—the whole honest portion of the country rejoices, as it did when a great victory was obtained over the rebellion. And we are all more than gratified, not only with your bold and unyielding grapples with certain great evils, but that you do not become exhausted and give up the fight, and that you continue your attacks wherever evils are found, whether in your City and State, or in other cities and States.

At the present time we are particularly gratified with your vigorous and well-directed blows given to the stock and gold gamblers of Wall-street. There is not a town or village or neighborhood or individual that does not constantly suffer, directly or remotely, by the operations of this rascally gang, who make your City their head-quarters. Hardly a village or neighborhood in the land that has not lost more or less of those who might have been good citizens, in this horrible maelstrom of corruption. And this is one of the least of the evils. Among the greater evils are the unsettling the value of our securities, the derangement of our currency, and the consequent injury to all kinds of business and labor.

The man who does not produce a thing nor a thought to benefit mankind is at least a drone, and ought to be supported by the public in the cheapest humane way; but he who not only does not produce, but actually preys on the public, destroying its most important interests, ought to be supported in a way adapted to make him know and feel his guilt. These gamblers produce nothing but evil, and could the public support them in State prisons, where they justly belong, it would be vastly cheaper, and better for the thrift and morals of the people. The only time when these rascals seem to do any comparative good is when a Gould or Drew or Vanderbilt or Fisk or Smith turns a great corner, and involves a score or so of their fellow-gamblers in ruin.

I know it is said that if it were not for these stock-boards there would be no market for our railroad stocks. I believe no such thing. These gamblers sell the same stock over a hundred or perhaps a thousand times. How does that help a safe market for stocks? No, if these gambling dens were broken up, hundreds of millions of dollars would be released to go into honest competition for stocks or other business; and when stocks were once placed there they would be likely to remain, and no danger but all stocks could be sold for their real value, without any "corners" or other public calamities. But there is no use telling you the corruption of these dens of thieves, for you know it all; and you know that hundreds of these thieves walk your streets with high heads; have their transactions reported in the papers as if it were an honorable business; go to churches on Sunday, and pray like Arabs for more plunder.

But there is one thing in connection with your warfare with this evil in which I am obliged to differ with you a little. You say:

"We do not see how the evil is to be reached," (except morally) "for men cannot well be prevented from gambling in stocks with their own or other people's money."

How, then, can people be prevented from gambling with their own cards or faro-banks or prostitutes? There are hundreds of things that are the people's own, including their own tongues, that the law reaches; and the law says they shall not use them for the public injury. Even supposing the money of these ring gamblers was their own, they have no right, morally or legally (in the spirit of the law) to damage the public in its use. And when special provisions of the law shall be made to reach this giant evil, as it already does other abominations of your City, it will not only do much directly to stop the evil, but will largely help to correct public sentiment; so that the scoundrels cannot belong to churches, and so "that these 'mammoth speculators' will by-and-bye come to be held in the same estimation by the public as other pick-pockets." It seems to be true yet that our law-makers like to excuse themselves from smiting this evil, because they fear for their popularity; and for this reason, perhaps, you must fight on morally till you can make it popular to do legally what I think ought to have been done long ago.

A. HOLLY.

WARSAW, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1872.

The Proposed Reduction of Rates a Virtual Abandonment of Principles by the Mutual Life.

For thirty years the Mutual Life has been the recognized leader of life insurance in this country, and has been regarded as the representative institution of America the world over. During the entire period it has distanced all competitors, and stands, today, without a rival in the magnitude of its business interests. What has placed and kept this institution head and shoulders above every other in the land? The universal satisfaction felt in its management, the universal confidence placed in the principles on which that management was conducted, and the inherent strength shown in the practical workings of those principles. In other words, the Mutual Life stands where it does today in virtue of those principles of mutuality established at its organization, and adhered to ever since. Its present policy-holders elected the Company because they elected the system. They deliberately chose the Mutual Life, because, in their eyes at least, its system of over-payments and dividends furnished a better security—a more valuable estate—than lower payments backed by a stock capital.

Under these circumstances, an abandonment of its old principles becomes a breach of faith with its members. The Company has no right without their consent to substitute another system for mutuality. It has no right to throw aside the protection guaranteed as a condition of membership.

Both of these steps are practically involved in the proposed reduction of rates. The following table exhibits the proposed rates of the Mutual compared with those ruling among the companies at large, both here and in England:

COMPARISON OF THE PROPOSED PREMIUM RATES OF THE MUTUAL LIFE WITH THE RATES OF OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH COMPANIES.

	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.
Mutual proposed rate	1.57	1.78	2.46	3.71
Average participating rate of 22 American companies	1.99	2.27	3.13	4.72
Lowest participating rate of 53 American companies	1.84	2.11	2.83	4.19
Highest participating rate of 53 American companies	2.04	2.36	3.20	4.77
Average non-participating rate of 29 American companies	1.52	1.75	2.43	3.66
English Government rate	2.04	2.33	3.14	4.49
Average participating rates of 32 English mutual companies	2.15	2.44	3.22	4.52
Average non-participating rates of 36 English companies	1.91	2.16	2.86	3.64

The Mutual rates will be about 21 per cent. below the participating rates of this country; they will be 27 per cent. below the participating rates of England, 18 per cent. below the non-participating rates of England, and but a trifle, if at all, higher than the non-participating rates of our stock companies based on the cost of insurance, depending on the realization of at least six or seven per cent. interest to insure their profitable character to the stockholders, and relying on a stock capital to insure the protection of the policy-holders. The Mutual proposes to reduce its present security about 21 per cent., and substitute, in its place, the security of a stock company, without a dollar of its capital. That this is not the security pledged to the policy-holders on their entry, is patent on its face.

IS IT ADEQUATE SECURITY?

The highest rate considered to be safe for a mutual company to assume in its calculations, by the Superintendents at their meeting last year, was 4½ per cent. Massachusetts and several other States demurred, and insisted on 4 per cent. In England, 3½ per cent. is regarded by many as a sounder basis. But, to set the question at rest, we have the views of the President and Actuary of the Mutual, expressed at that meeting. Said Mr. Winston: "A higher rate of interest than 4½ per cent. evidently would not be safe, when we take into consideration the fact that a certain amount of expense and risk is connected with these investments of funds, *and that the rate of interest on such securities as should form the basis of life insurance has not as yet, as a rule, exceeded 5 per cent during the period already mentioned, and is not likely to be higher, it is believed, during the period while existing or future contracts of life insurance are to run.*"

Mr. Bartlett said: "Individuals may speculate on the future, but a company never. My own judgment is decidedly in favor of a low rate of interest, say four, and very moderate loadings."

On the declarations of its own officers, then, we assume that the security of the Mutual Life must be measured on a four per cent. basis, while it is compelled by Massachusetts and several other States, to reserve on the Actuaries' Table.

How will the Company stand after the reduction of rates measured by this standard? We will take a whole-life policy, aged thirty. The proposed premium of the Mutual on such a policy is $17 83; the reserve required by the Actuaries' Table, four per cent., is $16 97; the surplus left to the Company will be eighty-six cents; the percentage of the surplus on the premium is less than five per cent.! On a margin of five per cent. above the Massachusetts standard, the Company must pay its commissions and meet the expenses of management. The expenses of the Company when at its lowest, last year, were 7.8 per cent., leaving a deficiency of over two per cent. to be made up, if at all, out of the contingent gains of higher interest and lapses.

Does the past experience of the Mutual warrant the reduction? The proposed reduction of the Mutual is to about .786 per cent. of its present rates. Its total receipts during the entire period of its history, down to January, 1872, were $105,317,033. If the proposed rates had ruled, they would have been about $82,700,000. The disbursements for death claims, with a mortality only three-fourths of what was to be expected, were $16,959,557. With a full mortality, then, such as must be anticipated in the future, they would have been about $22,600,000. The remaining disbursements and liabilities of the Company for the period, exclusive of all the dividends paid, were $53,085,721. So that the total surplus that would have accrued during the entire existence of the Company under the proposed scale, and with a full mortality, would have been only about $7,000,000, an amount less than double the surplus held last January, after some twenty-three millions had been divided.

In other words, under the favorable experience of the past, about eleven-twelfths of the entire income would have been absorbed in the liabilities and current expenses of the Company. But even this seven millions have only been secured by an interest ruling at seven per cent. and the lapsing of policies. If, instead of realizing seven per cent., the Company had realized on its investment only five per cent., the highest interest Mr. Winston declares it is safe to anticipate in future, this surplus would have been reduced to less than $3,000,000; and if four per cent., the rate assumed by the Company itself, had ruled, the surplus would have been practically annihilated.

The loading is intended to cover the expenses of a company; the net premium is the cost of insurance. The forty per cent. additional has hitherto enabled the Company to pay all expenses, and lay by a handsome surplus. If it is reduced from forty to ten, it becomes an interesting question where the money is to come from to pay agents' commissions on new business. It is entirely manifest that it must be taken from the money received from older policies. Agents' commissions are from twenty per cent. upward. Each new policy now solicited pays but ten per cent. above the old net prices. If twenty per cent. commissions and other items of expense attend, all beyond ten per cent. must be drawn from some other source than the contributions of new policy-holders.

But, assuming that our figures and assumptions are practically incorrect—that the Company, measured by its past experience, can afford, without loss, to insure at its reduced rates, they still show how closely the safety margin will be shaved, and the great question of all remains, Can justice be maintained toward the present policy-holders, and the present value of their property be preserved? The foundation of that value is its security; anything which affects this must lower the value of every policy issued by the Company. That this security is affected by such an approximation to the safety margin is indisputable. Now, in addition, other dangers and contingencies step in to still further depreciate the policy values. So long as the future income of the Company exceeded by forty per cent. its assumed liabilities, the possibility of future experience proving more unfavorable than the past was a matter of little moment. Now, with no stock capital behind its reserves, it becomes a vital consideration.

The present policy-holders enjoy the security afforded by their present accumulations and pledged future overpayments; the moment the new plan is put into operation, the surplus from both these sources—every dollar of which belongs to the old policy-holders—is made responsible for the security of the new business, and held liable to make up its deficiency. In a word, the Company offers new members insurance at cost, and pledges the funds of its old members as security.

The parallel between life and fire insurance has demonstrated that there is no margin for the proposed reduction of rates.

THE BEARING OF GREAT FIRES ON MORTGAGE SECURITIES.

New-York is just as liable to a great sweeping fire as was Boston. Millions of dollars may be laid in ashes, and the very fire which destroys the property destroys also the fire insurance companies, whose policies the life companies hold as additional collaterals. The liberal margin provided by the full Mutual rates is intended to cover all manner of unseen fluctuations.

Pestilences will come. They have, at various periods, visited different parts of the world. At Buenos Ayres, (which is the Spanish for *pure air*,) last year, a great epidemic swept off its thousands. The plague and the cholera have made their fatal marches across continents. The spotted fever has recently been puzzling physicians and slaying its victims in this country. The epihippic, which is treated in another column *in extenso*, in its bearings upon life insurance, has been sweeping across this continent among the horses, just the same as some other similar pestilence may sweep among human beings.

The great reproach of life assurance has been the number of lapses. Low rates make it easier to place large amounts. Persons are tempted to take more than they can carry, and so, finding themselves unable to pay premiums, the reproach of lapses receives its contribution from insurance in the shape of low rates.

We anticipate the one reply that can be made to all this by the Company. The stock companies insure at these rates with far less business volume or prestige, and are regarded as safe: why may not we?

We answer:

1. The Mutual, by the declaration of its own officers, has acknowledged that the assumptions of stock companies are neither applicable nor safe to mutual insurance.
2. The stock companies guaranteed their policies by a capital which the Mutual does not possess.
3. The policy holders of stock companies hold the managers under bonds, to the extent of their stock, that the business shall be so conducted as to make the policies secure, while the managers of a mutual company are untrammeled.
4. The policy-holders of the Mutual entered the Company on the assumed greater security which it offered. To throw aside that security now is a breach of faith.
5. The surplus, and even the policies of the members, are made liable for the future success or failure of the movement, which is a gross injustice.
6. The Mutual has achieved the greatest triumph in the annals of life insurance in its present course, while those same annals are strewn with the wrecks of companies that have attempted to shave the safety margin. To imperil this Company is to imperil the whole business; for if the Mutual fails, the credit of life insurance in this country will be irretrievably ruined.—*The Insurance Monitor.*

The Boulevard Blast.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest in the case of Timothy Connor, Edward Foley, and Nicholas Rapp, who were killed on Wednesday last by the premature explosion of a blast on the Boulevard, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street. From the testimony it was shown that the accident was due to the carelessness of Foley, who insisted on using an iron "needle," which, striking the flint, sent a spark into the powder, and killed Foley and the two other workmen standing near. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Relief for the Destitute Blind.

Four years ago a number of ladies, foremost among whom were Mrs. Coster, Mrs. Dr. Delafield, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Chauncey, Mrs. Boden, and Mrs. Sloan rented a small house on Seventh-avenue which they opened as a Home for the Destitute Blind. By unremitting labor, and the contributions of generous patrons, the institution was, after many struggles, successfully established. The managers purchased the large brown-stone house No. 219 West Fourteenth-street for $35,000; $18,609 were paid down. The resources of the managers were taxed to the utmost to pay the first installment of the purchase-money. With a view to paying off the remainder of the debt, it was determined to hold a fair at the new Home. Yesterday the Fair opened in the parlors of the Home. Long lines of tables were ranged on either side of the room, covered with a perfectly bewildering collection of fancy articles of all kinds. One of the parlors is fitted up as a refreshment-room. The different tables are waited on by young ladies. A good many of the articles offered for sale are the work of the inmates of the institution. The Fair will continue open on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week, from 11 A. M. until 10 P. M.

It gives me pleasure to inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, he was so much worse we all feared he would die, and, as a last resort, we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sanative Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. I therefore can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.—*Peter Sauter, Lansburg, Le Seur County, Minn—World.*

The Best and Cheapest Hair-Dressing.—BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day, contains:

A STORY, "MIMI'S LOVE," and Notes of Current Literature.

DOWN IN A COAL MINE.

DRESS—HOW TO MAKE AND HOW TO WEAR.

AN AGRICULTURE PAGE, containing original and selected matter.

PROF. LAW, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ON THE HISTORY, CAUSE, CURE, AND FUTURE OF THE HORSE INFLUENZA.

THE LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY.

SELECTED EDITORIALS FROM THE DAILY TIMES.

FOR SALE AT THE TIMES COUNTING-ROOM, AT FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

Wenck's Pharmacy,

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Gilsey House.

Strictly pure chemicals and fresh drugs.

Elegant toilet requisites. Suitable for holiday presents.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, Dentist, invites inspection to this remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air cells, far surpasses and entirely supersedes the use of gold plate, platina, rubber, &c. Rubber is well known to be dry, heating, and unhealthy; this base, however, is perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

NO. 20 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

"Give me liberty or give me death." BELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL will liberate you from a cough, sore throat, consumption, &c.

For a stylish and elegant Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

The Medical Wonder. "Uncle Sam's COUGH CURE." Every family should have it handy. Twenty cents a bottle.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

SWAN—AUSTIN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. C. F. Deems, NICHOLAS A. SWAN to ALICE B. AUSTIN.

DIED.

ABBERLEY.—On Tuesday morning, LEONORA BELL, daughter of Elias T. and Mary E. Abberley, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 158 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CORTELYOU.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 2, 1872, ADRIAN V. CORTELYOU, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 306 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

DUMONT.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872, ANNE M. DUMONT, in the 81st year of her age.

EMLEN.—At West Philadelphia, Nov. 26, ABBY S., relict of the late Joshua Emlen, of Philadelphia, in the 85th year of her age.

Interred at Laurel Hill.

FRANKLIN.—The funeral of Mrs. JOSEPH L. FRANKLIN will take place at St. Clement's Church, this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HEATON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Dec. 2, 1872, HENRY N. HEATON, son of the late Wm. C. and Maria D. Heaton, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 497 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JANSEN.—Suddenly, in this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, THOMAS H. JANSEN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 West Washington-place, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 1½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Kingston, Ulster County, for interment. Service at Kingston, Friday morning, at 10 A. M., from Second Reformed Church.

JEREMIAH.—On Monday, Dec. 2, THOMAS JEREMIAH, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Collegiate Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

LEXOW.—On the morning of the 3d inst., at his residence in West Hoboken, Mr. FRED. LEXOW, aged 45 years.

The interment will take place at Hoboken Cemetery at 12 M. on Thursday.

LUSK.—At Coxsackie, N. Y., Nov. 30, suddenly, in the 67th year of her age, ANNE SICKLES, wife of Rev. M. Lusk, and daughter of the late Rev. P. Sickles, D. D., of Kinderhook.

☞ Jersey City papers please copy.

MATTHIESSEN.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872, CHARLES, son of E. Adolph and Adele Matthiessen, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Funeral at Cornwall at 12 o'clock, and at Newburg Cemetery at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 4. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PINGRY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 3, Mrs. R. L. PINGRY, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son, Rev. John F. Pingry, on Westminster-av., at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. Interment in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange.

SIDMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on the 1st inst., ALBERT P. SIDMAN, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 132 Church-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

STEWART.—In Paris, on Friday, Nov. 15, CHARLOTTE PINKNEY, widow of William Stewart.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

TILLOU.—At Catskill, Dec. 2, 1872, EMMA MIDDLETON LYNAH, wife of Charles Graham Tillou and daughter of Col. James Lynah, of Charleston, S. C.; in the 38th year of her age.

VAN NORDEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872, JAMES VAN NORDEN, in the 76th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VALENTINE.—At his residence, No. 105 4th-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, Dec. 1, THOMAS VALENTINE, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services, at Christ's Church, Bedford-av., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Jamaica, Long Island, for interment.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 30, at Mendham, N. J., WM. WILSON, M. D., of New-York, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 5th inst., from St. Paul's Church, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

WARD.—In Bloomfield, on Monday, of consumption, ELIZA K. WARD, daughter of Nehemiah Ward, deceased.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her brother, Israel C. Ward, Dec. 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

"She sweetly fell asleep in Jesus."

WARNER.—At South Amboy, N. J., Dec. 3, GEORGE WALGROVE WARNER, late of this City, in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, MARY ANN, wife of Samuel S. Wood, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Chapel, Peekskill, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Hudson River Railroad, 42d-st., at 10½ A. M.

WRIGHT.—At Saratoga Springs, Dec. 2, SUSAN, wife of James H. Wright, and daughter of Rachel and the late John Van Buskirk, of Peekskill.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Thursday, 5th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A GOOD THING STARTED."

"We took occasion in a recent issue to speak of the miserable lettering of the street names upon the lamps of this City. Last evening there was an exhibition at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st. (Fifth-avenue Hotel) of a new improvement which seems to meet the wants of the people—the addition of a circle (or band) of ground glass raised upon the globe above the light gives a prominent place to the name of the street. The letters, three inches in height, in round-faced characters, stand out boldly, and when it is done throughout all the streets, New-York will be the best lighted and best street-lamp directed City in the Union."—*Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 26.*

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECOND DAY'S SALE!

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE,

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING.

Also, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, at the

CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOM.

The Academy of Design, 23d-st. and 4th-av., will be open for exhibition of the pictures until all are sold, daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New-York, Agents for the United States.

1862.

SCHLOSS JOHANNISBERGER CABINET,

as furnished to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

1861.

CHATEAU D'YQUEM.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $12; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

Orders filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $60. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office box No. 4,685, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—Its twenty-ninth annual Report and Directory being now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, room No. 59 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairman of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

James Brown, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
Horatio Allen, Vice-President, No. 63 William-st.
James Lenox, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
John C. Green, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Vice-President, No. 54 South-st.
Edw'd S. Jaffray, Vice-President, No. 350 Broadway.
Robert B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
Robert M. Hartley, Cor. Secretary, 59 Bible House.
George Griswold, Rec. Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 64 Wall-st.; Robert Lenox Kennedy, No. 29 Nassau-st.

CHAIRMEN OF WARD COMMITTEES.—First, Second and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.; Fourth, Charles Chamberlain, No. 188 South-st.; Fifth, Henry S. Terbell, No. 39 Walker-st.; Sixth, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.; Seventh, Elisha Seely, No. 200 Cherry-st.; Eighth, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.; Ninth, Daniel French, No. 253 West 14th-st.; Tenth, John P. Joralemon, No. 19 Essex-st.; Eleventh, Daniel D. Wright, No. 267 East 7th-st.; Twelfth, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st.; Thirteenth, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.; Fourteenth, Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.; Fifteenth, Frederick A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.; Sixteenth, James Spence, No. 129 8th-av.; Seventeenth, Samuel R. Smith, No. 338 East 11th-st.; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.; Nineteenth, Joseph L. S. Smith, No. 345 East 42d-st.; Twentieth, H. D. Ranney, M. D., No. 227 West 34th-st.; Twenty-first, John Pullman, No. 222 East 28th-st.; Twenty-second, Erastus H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th-st. ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, No. 59 Bible House, New-York.

PILES, OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

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POLITICAL.

Union Republican Executive Committee.

In pursuance of the order of the General Committee, the various Assembly District Associations are requested to meet at their respective head-quarters on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at SEVEN O'CLOCK, for the purpose of electing, by ballot, Officers of the Associations and Delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year.

The number of Delegates to be elected to the General Committee from each Assembly District is as follows:

First Assembly District	6	Delegates
Second Assembly District	3	Delegates
Third Assembly District	3	Delegates
Fourth Assembly District	4	Delegates
Fifth Assembly District	9	Delegates
Sixth Assembly District	5	Delegates
Seventh Assembly District	9	Delegates
Eighth Assembly District	9	Delegates
Ninth Assembly District	12	Delegates
Tenth Assembly District	7	Delegates
Eleventh Assembly District	12	Delegates
Twelfth Assembly District	6	Delegates
Thirteenth Assembly District	10	Delegates
Fourteenth Assembly District	4	Delegates
Fifteenth Assembly District	9	Delegates
Sixteenth Assembly District	7	Delegates
Seventeenth Assembly District	12	Delegates
Eighteenth Assembly District	9	Delegates
Nineteenth Assembly District	4	Delegates
Twentieth Assembly District	12	Delegates
Twenty-first Assembly District	12	Delegates

Polls in all cases to be open from seven to ten o'clock P. M., and the local associations to publish for two days the time and place for holding said election.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman Ex. Com.
WM. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A regular meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at their head-quarters, corner 84th-st. and 3d-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 P. M. All the Republicans of the District (proposed at the last meeting) are invited to enroll themselves.

DAVID CLARKE, President.
CHARLES F. BRUDER, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members of this Committee are notified to meet at head-quarters THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of taking part in the funeral obsequies of the late Horace Greeley. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Chairman.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, WM. DRUMMOND, Secretaries.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to adjournment, the above Association will meet at Head-quarters, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.

E. A. WILLOUGHBY, President.
RICHARD McGUIRE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

As expected, the business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Dec. 3, was of much greater importance than usual, and the attendance was very large, while considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. Most of the property offered sold well, but, in some instances, better prices should have been realized. Upon the whole, however, the result will have a good effect upon the market. The following is a review of the day's transactions:

B. P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of John C. Bushnell, Esq., referee, disposed of four five-story brick stores and tenements, situate on the south side of East Thirteenth-street, 82.3 feet east of Avenue C, together with one similar house and lot in rear, fronting on Twelfth-street, the same distance from the avenue, at an average of about $12,000 each.

The purchasers were all holders of second mortgages, and, therefore, interested parties. The prices realized cannot, therefore, be taken as a real criterion of value. The lots are in size each about 24 feet front, by half the block in depth, and the buildings each 63 feet deep. Purchasers' names and other particulars will be found in the summary below. The property would probably have sold better had it been more advantageously located, but it is pretty well east, and Thirteenth-street is not yet opened to the river. Mr. Fairchild also sold at an assignee's sale, Joseph A. Monheimer, Esq., assignee, the following up-town lots: Two lots, on the east side of the Boulevard, 26.4 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street, each 25.6 by about 100, sold to A. R. Eno, for $13,050 and $13,100, respectively; one lot on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, 110.4 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, 25x102.2, sold to Mr. Eno for $7,550; two lots, each same size, on the south side of Seventy-seventh-street, next but one adjoining above, sold to P. Feliman for $5,700, and $5,650, respectively, and one lot, same size, adjoining, 115 feet west of Tenth-avenue, sold to E. S. Innis for $5,500. All these lots brought fair figures.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of executrix, disposed of property as follows, belonging to the estate of Jacob B. Herrick, deceased: One two-story, attic and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 129 Macdougal-street, between Amity and West Fourth streets, lot 19.6 by 65.9; sold to J. H. Garner for $10,100. Premises No. 35 West Thirteenth-street, north side, 500.4 feet west of Fifth-avenue, a lot 25 by 103.3, with brick carriage-house (front) and brick stable (rear) thereon; sold for $14,300 to Moses Lazarus; also, twenty acres of land, located in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, between the Southern Boulevard and the Bronx River, with buildings, &c.; sold in plots, for $48,625 in the aggregate. For details, reference is made to the summary appended. The sale of this property attracted a large share of attention, and the result was better than was anticipated. The same firm also offered at public auction a plot of four lots located at Tremont, Westchester County, situate on the corner of Madison-avenue and Eleventh-street, but without effecting a sale, the property being withdrawn upon a bid of $1,275.

Muller, Wilkins & Co., at public auction, sold the four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone front house and lot, latter 30 by 109, No. 26 East Twentieth-street, 159 feet east of Irving-place, together with lot 33 by 75, in rear fronting on Nineteenth-street, with brick stable on same, for $64,500, the purchaser being H. S. Warner. At these figures we regard this property as cheap. Messrs. Muller & Co. also offered for sale, by order of trustees, fourteen lots located on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, but although knocked down on bids received, none of the lots were sold. For the information, however, of those interested, we note bids received. For two corner lots fronting on avenue, $8,100 each; for two avenue lots adjoining, $5,000 each; for four street lots in rear, $3,500 each, and for eight lots on street adjoining, from $3,000 to $3,300 each.

The only other sale made was one by James M. Miller, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Sam'l Jones, Esq., referee, disposed of two lots, together forming a plot in size 50 by 98.9, with large frame shed thereon, used as a coopering establishment, situate on the south side of West Thirty-fifth-street, 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue, for, including amount of mortgage and interest, ($4,650,) $12,150; purchaser, Patrick Keating.

The following adjournment of other auctions announced, closed the day's business: Sheriff's sale by Wm. Kennelly of an interest in a house and lot on the south side of West Thirty-eighth-street, 168.6 feet east of Tenth-avenue, adjourned to the 10th inst. Legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of house and lot on East Fifty-seventh-street, 75 feet east of Second-avenue, adjourned to same date. Legal sale by same firm of premises No. 304 Water-street, between Roosevelt and Dover streets, adjourned to Feb. 18, 1873, and partition resale by Muller, Wilkins & Co. of property on Twenty-third and Twenty-second-streets, near Broadway, belonging to Corlies' estate, adjourned until Feb. 28, 1873.

At private contract, Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold three lots on the north side of West Fifty-eighth-street, 395 feet east of Sixth-avenue, each 25 by 100.5, for $78,000.

For today, at the Exchange, the following auction was announced, at which City real estate will be offered, viz.: By James M. Miller, at five several Supreme Court sales, under direction of referees named: Henry Nicoll, Esq., one lot, 25.10 by 81.8 by 25.1 by 82, with building thereon, known as No. 47 Cliff-street; also, right, title, and interest in one lot, 25.6 by 38.6 by 23.11 by 34.3, with building known as No. 83 Beekman-street. J. S. Lawrence, Esq., one lot, 23 by 88, with improvements, on the west side of Avenue C, 92 feet south of Seventeenth-street. John A. Mapes, Esq., house and lot on the east side of First-avenue, 22.2 feet south of Seventy-sixth-street; lot 20 by 78. Also, house and lot on the north side of East Thirty-third-street, 115 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 16 by 98.9. Same referee, house and lot on the north side of East Thirty-seventh-street, 12 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 25 by 98.9. And A. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street; lot 25.11 by 75. By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a Supreme Court sale, Gilbert H. Crawford, Esq., referee, six lots on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, together in size 150.11 by 100, with sixteen lots in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Seventh-street, in size each 25 by 100.11. By Muller, Wilkins & Co. at public auction, by order of executors, a lease of the premises known as No. 73 West Fourth-street, south side, between South Fifth-avenue and Wooster-street, embracing a lot 24.6 by 102.2, with four story brick store and dwelling thereon. The lease has ten years to run from June 1, 1868; ground rent $670 per annum. The property is now rented at the rate of $3,500 per year.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 5-story brick store, tenement and lot, E. 13th-st., s. s., 82.3 ft. e. of Avenue C; lot 23.9x103.3, house 63 ft. deep; Wm. Kemp, purchaser....$11,850
1 5-story brick store, tenement and lot, E. 13th-st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of Avenue C, adjoining above; lot 23.11x103.3, house 63 ft. deep; R. I. Brown, purchaser....11,800
1 5-story brick store, tenement and lot, E. 13th-st., s. s., 107.11 ft. e. of Avenue C, adjoining above; h. and l. same size; E. G. Brown, purchaser....15,000
1 5-story brick store, tenement and lot, E. 13th-st., s. s., 131.10 ft. e. Avenue C, adjoining above; h. and l. same size; John R. Flannagan, purchaser....11,700
1 5-story brick store, tenement and lot, E. 12th-st., n. s., 82.3 ft. e. of Avenue C; lot 23.10x103.3; house 63 ft. deep; John May, purchaser....11,900
1 lot on Grand Boulevard, e. s., 26.4 ft. s. of 77th-st., 26.4x97.3x25.6x103.9; A. R. Eno, purchaser....13,100
1 lot, Grand Boulevard, e. s., 52.8 ft. s. of 77th-st., adjoining above, 26.4x90.8x25.6x97.3; same buyer as above....13,100
1 lot, West 77th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x102.2; same buyer as above....7,550
1 lot, West 77th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, next lot but one adjoining above; same size; P. Fellman, purchaser....5,700
1 lot, West 77th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, adjoining above, same size; same purchaser....5,650
1 lot, West 77th-st., s. s., adjoining above, 115 ft. w. of 10th-av., same size; E. S. Innis, purchaser....5,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story attic and basement brick h. and l., No. 129 Macdougal-st., w. s., 39.6 ft. n. of Amity-st., lot 19.6x65.9, house forty ft. deep; J. H. Garner, purchaser....$10,100
1 two-story brick carriage-house, (front,) 1 two-story brick stable (rear) and lot No. 35 West 13th-st., n. s., 500.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., lot 25x103.3, carriage-house 25x45, stable 18x45; Moses Lazarus, purchaser....14,300

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 4-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone-front h. and l, No. 26 East 20th-st., s. s., 159 ft. e. of Irving-place, lot 30x109, with 1 lot in rear, 33x75, with brick stable thereon, fronting on East 19th-st., dwelling about 103 ft. deep; H. S. Warner, purchaser....$64,500

By James M. Miller.

2 lots with large frame shed thereon, West 35th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., lots together, in size 50x98.9, sold in one parcel; Patrick Keating, purchaser....$12,150

WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Plot No. 1, homestead plot, with large dwelling and out-buildings thereon, 6 9-100 acres (106 lots) on Herrick-av., about 600 ft. from southern Boulevard, on line of Harlem River and Portchester Railroad; A. R. Gray, purchaser....$25,250
Plot No. 2, cottage plot, on Herrick-av., opposite above, 1 78-100 acres (31 lots;) C. F. Griffith, purchaser....6,100
Plot No. 3, 3 87-100 acres (67 lots,) corner Herrick and Railroad avs.; C. V. Faile, purchaser....6,700
Plot No. 4, 1 6-100 acres, (18½ lots,) corner of Herrick and Railroad aves., opposite above; C. F. Griffith, purchaser....2,500
24 lots, forming block bounded by Railroad and Herrick avs. and Meadow-st., lots each 25x100; Wm. Dongerty, purchaser....2,200
11 lots on Bronx River, forming block bounded by Bronx av., Herrick-av. and Meadow-st., lots each 25xabout 150; C. F. Griffith, purchaser....2,000
35 lots on Bronx River, forming block bounded by Bronx, Railroad and Herrick avs., lots each 25x100; Terrence Farley, purchaser....4,075

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 2.

Broadway, e. s., 332 ft. n. of Sherman-av., 50x236.8....$2,975
Boulevard, n. w. corner 79th-st., 102.2x150.6....107,000
Dominick-st., s. s., No. 47, 20x84.3....5,000
Elwood-st., e. s., 245 ft. s. of Sherman-av., 245x100.3....12,500
Gouverneur-st., n. s., No. 60, 25x79.9....21,535
Hawthorne-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Sherman-av., 100x100....3,200
Mulberry-st., No. 115, 25x100....24,000
8th-st., s. s., 424 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6....17,500
11th-st., s. s., 188.6 ft. e. of Greenwich-av, 18x51.3x3.9x6.3x57.3....12,000
11th-st., s. s., 222.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x94.10....19,500
21st-st., n. s., No. 59 East....nom.
3d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9....10,000
37th-st., n. s. corner 9th-av., 20x100....40,000
44th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.4....12,000
52d-st., s. s., 319.8 ft. e. of 8th-av., 4x¼ block....833
52d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5....33,000
56th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5....65,000
71st-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 81x100.5....35,000
78th-st., n. s., 169 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x100.2....6,800
86th-st., n. s., 121 ft. w. of 1st-av., 26.8x100.11....14,000
105th-st., n. s., 114.7 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.1x100.10....3,500
128th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x99.11....16,000
129th-st., s. s., 200.2 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19.11x99x20x99.11....5,500
Vermilyea-av., s. e. corner Academy st., 100x200....5,600
2d-av., w. s., 38.11 ft. s. of 81st-st., 18.10x80....12,150
2d-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x80.5....10,500
3d av., w. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 103d-st., 50x100....17,000
7th-av., n. w. corner 135th-st., 99.11x125....34,500
10th-av., s. e. corner 57th st., 100.5x100....33,500

Lease.

[illegible]-av., No. 871, 5 years, per year....$4,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 324 West 58th-st., west of 8th-av.; three-story brown-stone house, north side 116th-st., third house east of Lexington av. Apply to BRADLEY & CURRIER, Nos. 54 and 56 Dey-st.

A.—FIFTH-AV., NEAR WASHINGTON-square—High-stoop dwelling, 27x90, lot 100 feet; splendid order; handsomely furnished; only $80,000; desirable Sailors' leasehold. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th av.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF GROUND for sale at the upper end of the island, very eligibly located; price reasonable and terms easy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SPLENDID TENEMENT PROPERTY for Sale—on west side, close to the principal Jersey City ferry, with gross rental of $3,250; would make a good small hotel. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson-st.

A BROADWAY PLOT OF DYCKMAN estate for sale cheap to a quick buyer; easy terms. A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED on Lake Onota, at Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., a large, valuable and very beautiful country-seat; grounds are over 120 acres in quantity, and all but about twenty acres of woods in a high state of cultivation. The drives upon the place are over two miles skirting the lake, partly through a grove of fine old trees, from north to south. The lake, stocked with fish and unsurpassed in beauty, is one of the head sources of the Housatonic, and is about one mile wide by three miles long; much of its banks high, sloping, and grassed to the water's edge. The mansion on the estate is commodious and complete in all its appointments, heated by steam and fully furnished; hot-house, green-house, porter's lodge, coach-house, stables, barns, &c., &c., making it a suitable residence, Summer or Winter, for a family of wealth. The grounds produce a hundred tons of hay per annum, and an abundance of other crops. About fifteen miles of tile draining on the place; great variety of choice fruit; location about two miles from the Court-house on the road to New-Lebanon Springs. The owner, intending to reside in Europe for a season, offers this estate for sale, which has cost $150,000, at a decided bargain, or to rent furnished to a private family through his agent, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR A Fifth-avenue corner-house, or lots on said avenue, (between 34th and 56th sts.,) one of best located properties (consisting of 38 acres,) in Jersey City; only twenty minutes from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, with railroad through property. As an investment for capitalists or for manufacturing purposes, the above property can not be excelled. For location, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOTEL TO LET, FURnished, except part of the furniture, which is for sale, situated in the best part of the main street; contains forty-eight rooms, bar-room, large billiard-room with six tables, and large stables. WALTER E. SMITH, Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—1,250 LOTS AND GORES IN TWENTY-FIRST WARD, BROOKLYN, IN PUTNAM, NOSTRAND, MARCY, TOMPKINS, THROOP, YATES, LEWIS, AND STUYVESANT AVS., AND JEFFERSON, HANCOCK, AND HALSEY STS.—To be sold on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under the direction of George I. Murphy, referee, by J. COLE, auctioneer.

The above property forms part of the estate of the late Judge Lefferts, and having been in the family for over 100 years, this being the first time the same has been offered for sale. Most of the streets are graded and paved, and the property is surrounded by first-class improvements. Convenient to the railroads to all the ferries. Seventy per cent. on mortgage. Maps at the referee's, Nos. 38 and 40 Court-st., or to the auctioneer, No. 387 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the same place.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUABLE LEASE ON WEST 4TH-ST., opposite Washington-square.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of W. D. Waddington and John Fitzpatrick, executors:

WEST 4TH-ST.—A lease of the lot situate on the south side of West 4th-st., between Wooster-st. and South 5th-av., known as No. 73 West 4th-st., together with the four-story brick store with two-story brick extension thereon. The lease has ten years to run from June 1, 1868; annual rent, $670. The lessee has the right to remove the buildings at the expiration of the lease. The above property is now rented for $3,500 per annum. Lot 24.6 by 102.2.

WILLIAM TRIST BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON. Will sell, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the MOST valuable Central Park CORNER lot,

5th-av., S. E. Cor. 90th-st.,

25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, directly in front of the entrance to the Grand East-side drive; bridle-path and road for pedestrians, 109 feet above tide-water; the highest point on the avenue. Terms easy. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT.—THE FINE RESIDENCE OF the late James Gordon Bennett, No. 425 5th-av., corner of 38th-st. The house is an elegant three-story, high stoop, brown stone, 45x60 feet, and very roomy; fully and elegantly furnished, and will be put in order to suit a first-class tenant, (private family.) Fine large stable in rear of lot; room for nine horses; many carriages and coachman's quarters. Rent for the period to May 1, 1873, $6,000, or for one year, $12,000 per annum.

Also,

the beautiful country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and elegantly furnished; greenhouses, graperies, stables, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid out grounds, (thirty-nine acres,) with abundance of trees, (fruit and shade,) flowers, &c., &c. Will be rented for three years to a first-class private family at $5,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, near Park-av., four story, brown stone, furniture the very best, will be rented till the 1st of May, 1875, at $4,000 per year. **OGDEN & CLARK, (late WARD & OGDEN,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.**

UNFURNISHED.

DOWN-TOWN FULL-FRONT HIGH-stoop house to let; every modern improvement and convenience, and in good order, with possession. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, No. 40 East 20th-st.—Thirteen rooms; in perfect order; $2,000. Apply at No. 128 East 22d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, No. 16 John-st., to let; suitable for jewelry, plated goods, insurance, or other similar business. For particulars inquire of WM. VENVILL, No. 14 John-st.

WANTED—A STORE OR FIRST FLOOR, between 8th and 22d sts., Broadway and University-place, for dry goods business. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 43½ Lispenard-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, WELL-BRED BOY, who is willing to make himself generally useful; wages $3 per week; hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address, in handwriting of applicant, H. J. RUGGLES, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER TO manage a sugar plantation in Louisiana; to be on the ground by Jan. 1, 1873. If energetic and of ability to manage forty laborers, may address, with references, Box No. 847, New-York Post-office.

WANTED — TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant women; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SALESMEN. Those having experience and a reliable trade in woolens can apply in person or by letter to STIMSON, MARQUAND & CO., No. 510 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman and child to go in the country to do general housework; those having good references may apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th av.

WANTED—A BOY—MUST WRITE WELL, be recommended, and make himself useful; none others need apply; $3 per week. Apply at No. 1,222 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, English or German; best City reference. Call at 279 Madison-av., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a Traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 9 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Bonds of City of St. Paul, Minn.,
8 Per Cent., Semi-Annual Interest,
FOR SALE BY
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

All due bonds or interest coupons of City of St. Paul will be redeemed on presentation in City of New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

Until further notice the Bonds remaining on hand can be obtained, at par and interest, by application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st. The Bonds are for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached, due May 1 and Nov. 1, free of all State and United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877, at par, into the capital stock of the Company; with a provision that, should the Company hereafter execute a mortgage to secure the payment of any other of its obligations, these Bonds shall be included in such mortgage. The Bonds can either be registered in the name of the owner, or pass as "Bearer" Bonds, as desired, from time to time.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
ADAM NORRIE,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, } Finance Committee.
JAS. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY DILLON.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of R. S. Watson, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, Dec. 13, 1872, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THYER,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of Three per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates dated from Nov. 7, 1868, to Nov. 28, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000 each, between the numbers five thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (5,178) and five thousand four hundred and three (5,403) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers four thousand eight hundred and one (4,801) and four thousand eight hundred and twenty-two (4,822) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office; and that from and after the 31st day of January, 1873, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

For sale at 72½ and accrued interest. The cheapest bonds in market. Interest regularly paid in New-York.

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 2, proximo, and reopened Jan. 2, 1873.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 254 BROADWAY.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Home Life Insurance Company, held Dec. 2, 1872, George C. Ripley, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Walter S. Griffith, Esq. William J. Coffin was, at the same time, unanimously elected Secretary.

WILLIAM J. COFFIN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Dec. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

A FIRST LIEN
ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,
ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, **CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE,** Helena, Bine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a **LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS** for several years. Connects with the **GREAT COAL FIELDS** west of Little Rock, and **THE CATTLE TRADE** from Texas, with unrestricted control of the **COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD.** With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned,

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western EXTENSION RAILWAY.

7 PER CENT. GOLD.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

Sales of these bonds TO INVESTORS during the month of November were **$527,000.** The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Road, from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION TWO YEARS, and has net earnings sufficient to guarantee punctual payment on all obligations of the Company, including the bonds on the Extension of 217 miles, and which, it is estimated, will have when completed an income larger than that of the old road at the present time.

Nearly 100 miles of the Extension is finished, and the whole will be completed during 1873, making a trunk line, under one corporation, of 420 miles in a section not surpassed by any in the West.

It is seldom so strong a security is offered at the low price of **90 AND INTEREST.**

We recommend these Bonds as one of the most desirable securities in the market to all investors, and especially to banks, insurance companies, and for the use of trust funds.

All having large investments to make are invited to go over the line and make personal examination.

Pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished on application.

Turner Brothers,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price **92 1-2** and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company, of Canada, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the 31st October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company....$4,010 22
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company....6,833 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
DEC. 1, 1872. Great Western Railroad, of Canada.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to this office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FREAR-STONE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 348 Brodway, Dec. 13, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES—FOR A term of years, on City property, $3,500; also $2,000 and $1,500. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. **396** and **398** CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on **$5 to $5,000.**
ASSETS, **$10,358,279 88.**

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER **$4,000,000.**

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.

Wanted, a teacher for the English branches and the classics, in a private school. Only a good disciplinarian, with best references, need apply, at No. 103 West 14th-st., after 8 P. M.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT MALE teacher in Union Free School No. 2, East New-York, Long Island; salary attached to the position, $700 per year. Applicants will please address themselves by letter, giving references, to DITMAS JEWELL, Esq., East New-York, Long Island, until Saturday next, Dec. 7.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS ASSISTant teacher in Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Long Island. Requisites, Christian character, scholarship, experience and tact in the management of boys. Address, with full particulars, testimonials and references, E. T. MACK, Principal.

WANTED—A TUTORSHIP IN A RESPECTable Protestant or Episcopalian family; highest City reference; or a few tuitions in any of the following: English, French, German, Latin, Greek, and mathematics. Address for one week, Henry, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that their great exposition of

TOYS, DOLLS,

and Holiday Fancy Goods WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL

CHRISTMAS.

Our establishment is decorated throughout with

TOYS AND HOLIDAY WARES,
imported exclusively by R. H. MACY & CO., for their
HOLIDAY TRADE.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 9, the store will remain open evenings until Christmas.

To parties purchasing Holiday Goods for Sabbath-schools, Fairs, &c., a discount will be made.

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.,
HAS IN LARGE ASSORTMENT
EMBROIDERED SETS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL LACES,
IMITATION LACES,
for the

HOLIDAY TRADE

at
UNUSUALLY

LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS

MILLER & GRANT

NO. 879 BROADWAY.
POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
POINT LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD CAPS,
COLLARETTES, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Misses' FINE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, SASHES, SATINS, FANS, PORTEMONNAIES, &c., which for the holiday season will be offered
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

OPENING.—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. Full lines of IMPORTED STYLES just received; will be ON VIEW THURSDAY, Dec. 5. PATTERNS OF THEM READY. COME EARLY IN THE DAY.

WANTED—DRY GOODS.—I WISH TO PURchase $50,000 worth assorted dry goods, for which I will pay sixty per cent. cash, balance in improved and unimproved lands, Indiana and Illinois. Address Room No. 128 Metropolitan Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE BUREAU FOR FOREIGN servants, No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over drug-store, employers can immediately be supplied with first-class German, French, English, Scotch, Swedish, Danish, American, and Irish male and female help; references investigated.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—By a very neat, tidy young woman; will give excellent City recommendations from last employer; will do waiting if required; has no objections to be useful in a family. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class young woman who is competent to fill the above position in any gentleman's family; unexceptional City reference can be given; will be found a superior servant. Inquire for A. N., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman who is willing to make herself useful, and can furnish good City reference for character and ability. Inquire for M. D. at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman who is very competent, and has unexceptionable testimonials, that will bear the strictest investigation. For further information inquire at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting, or to care for grown children; has lived out in Ireland; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class chamber-maid and good plain seamstress; entirely competent; best City references. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; ring twice.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or seamstress; can operate; can give satisfactory reference from last employer. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID. — AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and waitress by a highly competent woman just out of employment; no objections to a first-class boarding-house; reference given. Call for two days at No. 261 West 25th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or waitress; also can assist in the washing; is capable in all those branches, and can give the best of testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT and respectable young woman, as chamber-maid or waitress in a good family. Best of references offered. Call at No. 826 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 118 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to assist with fine washing, or waiting; excellent City reference. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing to go a short distance in the country; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 417 East 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid, or would take care of growing children and plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 688 6th-av., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of references. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHER.—By a respectable girl as chamber-maid and do fine washing, or would do waiting; good reference. Call at No. 230 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and waiting; can give good City reference for nine years and six months. Call at No. 572 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 445 West 26th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 17 East 42d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-WORK AND PLAIN Sewing.—By a neat, tidy Welsh Protestant young woman; is very fond of children; will give very good recommendations as to honesty, competency, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE lady, a position as traveling companion, or would take the overseeing of a house; can give good reference. Address or call at No. 148 Summit-st., South Brooklyn.

COOK. — BY A PROTESTANT, A GOOD plain family cook; will wash and iron for a small family; no objection to the country; reference from last place. May be seen till suited, at the Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy young woman, with excellent City references; is a good bread, biscuit and pastry baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 25th and 27th sts., upstairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR FAMILY COOK; understands French and American cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has first-class City references; will go for moderate wages. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO sisters—one as good cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and to do the washing together, or the work of a small family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; two years' City references. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A GENtleman's family; is a good bread, biscuit, and cake maker; understands soups, fish, game, &c.; can produce first-class City reference; will assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; has best City reference from her last places; ladies are to be seen; will go to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, VERY respectable, and first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a most excellent baker; has no objection to either City or country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 9th-av.

COOK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO respectable young girls; one for cook, washing, and ironing, and the other for general house-work in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 169 West 25th-st.

COOK.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for a servant as cook, to assist with washing and ironing; or as laundress. Address No. 4 East 47th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands French and English cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; very best City references from where she lived last four years. Call at No. 153 East 40th-st., for two days, third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands making good bread, biscuits, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE GIRL as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; will go to a boarding-house and assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 426 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; has very good references; can be seen till engaged at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Good City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH FAMILY cook, who is an excellent cook, but will not wash; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP.
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
REFERENCES INVESTIGATED.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN industrious and willing girl in a small private family; for a good home, pretensions small; City preferred; best reference can be given. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all the duties, and is not afraid of work; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine of her own; can cut and fit all kinds of children's clothing; wages moderate; excellent reference. Address Mrs. Martin, *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHING, and ironing.—By a strong young woman; (Protestant;) prefers a steady home in the country; can milk, make butter, and do good plain cooking, &c.; was brought up on a farm; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; will give good recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c.; is willing to work for $10 per month. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-work and Waiting.—By a well-recommended young woman; late employer can be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., upstairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, with a child, eight months old, to do general house-work; is a good cook; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A CANADIAN Protestant girl to do general house-work, or chamber-work and waiting in a small family. Call at No. 391 8th-av. for two days.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A GOOD KITCHen-maid; has a good disposition, and can refer to her last place. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young and neat-appearing girl; operates on Singer's family machine; can cut and fit beautifully; is an expert dress-maker and seamstress; no objection to the country; references from City families. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting perfectly; best City reference. Call at No. 589 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Laundress or fine Washing.—By a very respectable woman; excellent laundress; French fluting and all kinds of ladies' and gent's fine work in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as competent laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER and ironer would like to do the washing of a family or a few gentlemen at her home; is a good hand at French fluting. Call at No. 324 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., rear house.

LAUNDRESS, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By an experienced woman; understands her business in every respect; will give best recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROFESSED LAUNdress, who is expert in every branch of her business, and has two or three first-rate City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts, upstairs.

LAUNDRESS—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 417 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 137 East 46th-st., where she has lived for five years.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as laundress or chamber-work and plain sewing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 346 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—AS MOST RESPECTABLE laundress; Protestant; is an excellent washer and a most beautiful ironer; has the best testimonials. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person as lady's maid and seamstress or to do light chamber-work; two years' City reference. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress solicits gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence; good reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE COLORed woman, as laundress of the first class. Address No. 126 West 35th-st.

MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT maid; cuts, fits, and makes dresses perfectly, and dresses hair pretty well. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By a French young woman; very respectable and experienced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or growing children; good seamstress; best reference; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE, LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—A lady leaving the City desires situations for three competent servants whom she can properly recommend, as nurse, laundress and cook. Apply for two days at No. 168 Madison-av., from 4 to 6.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of caring for a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call or address E. E., No. 219 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth, or can take charge of an invalid; best of City reference; will go a short distance to the country. Call at No. 721 6th-av.

NURSE.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as nurse for an infant or growing children; has good City reference; is willing to make herself useful; can do good family sewing. Inquire for J. H., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE; CAN take entire charge, night and day; best City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office. Residence, No. 594 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of embroidery. Call for two days at No. 166 East 28th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as nurse; has cared for children from birth; best City reference. Call at No. 279 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE; WILL not object to go in the country; is an excellent girl. Seen at No. 405 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A competent seamstress and nurse; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 34 Irving-place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS capable of taking a situation as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid and waiting; can give reference for either from former employers. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress and dress maker; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 496 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS—WISHES WORK OUT BY the day or week; operates on several sewing-machines. Call at or address No. 335 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSED WAITress; is active and quick and extremely neat and tidy about her work; has two splendid City references, one of three years, the other of twelve months' service. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED waitress who understands setting up salads, and the care of silver and the courses of dinner; can take a man's place in waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITress; can take a man's place; competent to take care of silver, and get up salads; is a perfect chamber-maid; has the best of references. Apply at No. 621 6th av., French Office.

WAITRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 31st-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish girl, speaking English, in this City or Brooklyn, as waitress, seamstress or chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway.

WAITRESS. — BY AN EXCELLENT waitress; understands the care of silver and dining-room; has excellent City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—As chamber-maid and waitress; has very good City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN, TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS of age, fairly educated, and with good reference, wants employment; is in destitute circumstances, and willing to do anything. Address T. D. W., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years experience in credit business desires an engagement to take charge of that department in a first-class house; references. Address CREDIT, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXperience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duty in the training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Call or address L., Brewster's Carriage Repository, East 25th-st.

COACHMAN. — BY A YOUNG PROTESTant man, capable of taking care of and driving horses; would take a coachman's situation; willing also to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference. Apply for two days at T. Thomson's, No. 225 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man without any incumbrance; has seven years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address J. W., at No. 19 West 28th-st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM. — BY AN Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended; is a good City driver; ten years' experience. Address T. Simpson, No. 28 Veranda-place, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN—BY A GOOD FRENCH COACHman in a private family, as first, or in a good livery-stable; understands the treatment of horses; good recommendations from all his former employers. Address or call on M. M., No. 38 1st-av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE man as coachman; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call or address P. W., No. 1,380 Broadway, harness-store, corner 38th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS first-class coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; best City reference. Call or address Tolmse, No. 247 East 28th-st.

COLLECTOR, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN in a banking or commercial house as collector or runner; best reference, and any amount of security. Address Box No. 1,447 Post-office.

COPYING.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO wishes to do some copying, or find employment during some leisure hours in the afternoon or evening. Call on or address JOHN J. RAEDIG, No. 108 Allen-st.

GROOM, USEFUL MAN, GARDENER, Farm-work, &c.—By a temperate, respectable young American man, who can do all work about a place or farm; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS LIGHT porter; understands the care of horses; willing and obliging. Address T. W., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

USEFUL MAN, PORTER, WAITER, or like situation, in a family, hotel, or boarding-house, by a respectable Englishman, with best recommendations; is willing, and can do most things about a place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGlish, in a gentleman's house, to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address A. W., care Mr. Sachs, No. 311 Bleecker-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English fluently, and understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference, which will bear the strictest investigation. Address C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man, as competent waiter; understands the duties of the situation perfectly; can be highly recommended by his last employer, who is in the City; no objection to country. Apply at 645 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, who is a competent waiter and willing to make himself useful and go for moderate wages, where he can have a good steady home. For further information inquire at No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

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DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
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School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

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A BOARDING SCHOOL
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Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
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Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
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GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 38 EAST 63D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, (NO more,) whose parents desire for them the highest culture, or the completion of a deficient education, may obtain such in the family of a College Professor, residing in the healthful region of the Highlands. Liberal compensation expected, and full return given. Reference, President Barnard, of Columbia College. Address HERBERT, Box No. 137 *Times* Office, appointing interview.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 16 West 42d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

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COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

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UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A.M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 5 P.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 A.M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 P.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where motion is felt.

Surgeons and Stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. EARLES, Agent.

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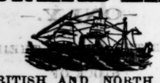

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wed'day, Dec. 4.	Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 11.	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18.	Parthia, Wed'day, Jan. 8.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE ALGERIA WILL SAIL FOR Liverpool and Queenstown on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst. Steerage passengers embark at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 4th December.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOODS SHIPPED from Havre for transhipment at Liverpool to ALGERIA Nov. 18, arrived too late, will be forwarded by the JAVA Nov. 28, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, ANDREWS, Wed'day, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$25, currency, or £5
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 22 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Darlington, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

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EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.	From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 7.....ANGLIA.....	Saturday, Dec. 28.
Saturday, Dec. 14.....INDIA.....	Saturday, Jan. 4.
Saturday, Dec. 21...CALIFORNIA...	Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday, Dec. 28...AUSTRALIA...	Saturday, Jan. 18.
Saturday, Jan. 4.....VICTORIA....	Saturday, Jan. 25

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

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STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

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ARAGON, WESTERN.....Saturday, Dec. 28

Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates at low rates.

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H. R. MORGAN & CO., No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Nov. 30
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN...Saturday, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...Saturday, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 5 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....30
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 4, at 8½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Jas. PRICE.....Dec. 25, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 53 Wall-st.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. Pedersen, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freights or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN.....3,000 tons

The best steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Lyneburne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $85	currency
Second Cabin.....53	currency
Steerage.....30	currency

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$35

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 10.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 7.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Dec. 16 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R.
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 20
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS.....Dec. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON.....Dec. 26
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS.....Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexico Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)...Sat., Nov. 30
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Sat., Dec. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)...Sat., Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Dec. 21

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Tapscott's Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 56 South-st. Drafts from £1 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and passage-tickets by steam-ships and sailing packets issued at lowest rates by

TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 56 South-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. H. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 363 Broadway, corner Canal; Broadway, corner 22d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

E. H. MORGAN, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, the NEW YORK, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 26.2:00 P.M.	Monday, Nov. 25.12:00 M.
Thursday, 28th.. 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, 27th.. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 29th.... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 29th.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 30th.. 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 30th.. 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3. 2:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2.. 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 5th..10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 4th.... 9:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HENRY WINTHROP GRAY, GEORGE T. GREEN and ALDEN B. STOCKWELL, all of whom reside in the City of New-York and County of New-York, and CHARLES A. AVERY, who resides in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, have formed a limited partnership in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the name of H. W. GRAY & AVERY; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the negotiating, buying and selling of stocks, gold, bonds and other securities, in the City of New-York, for a commission, and such other business as is ordinarily transacted by stock-brokers in said last-mentioned City. That the persons above named are all the parties interested therein; that the said Henry Winthrop Gray, Charles A. Avery and George T. Green are the general partners, and the said Alden B. Stockwell is the special partner; that the said Alden B. Stockwell has agreed to pay in, and has paid in, in cash, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) as capital toward the common stock; that the said partnership is to commence on the 21st day of October, 1872, and is to terminate on the 31st day of October, 1875, unless sooner dissolved by the act of the parties, in conformity with law.

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
CHARLES A. AVERY,
GEORGE T. GREEN,
ALDEN B. STOCKWELL.

Dated New-York Oct. 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WARD & LIVERMORE is hereby dissolved.

WALWORTH WARD,
GEO. W. LIVERMORE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 6:38 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 6:38 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 8:05, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:05 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:05 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:05, 8:05, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:05, 10:05, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:05 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:05, 6:38, 7:23, 8:05 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:05, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 and 8:05 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 3:05, and 8:05 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:05 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:05 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:05 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. to Stonington.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 8:05, and 9:05 A. M., 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 6:39 P. M.

Connections sleeping-cars attached to 8:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:05 A. M., 12:23, and 3:05 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving satisfactorie notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Parx, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Rivervide—7, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Monsicair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarry ville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, State Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:5., 24:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Narrowsburg—9:10 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:03 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:52 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:29 A. M., 4:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:06, 6:38, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:37, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 7:10 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

6.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows. (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN MERCIER, plaintiff, against ERNESTINE MICHELS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 20, 1872.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of November, 1872.

GEORGE F. MARTENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n27-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—JOSIAH BUSHNER, as executrix of the last will and testament of John P. Feusier, deceased, against JONATHAN EDWARDS and CLEMENT L. DESPARD, as executors of the last will and testament of Hopper H. Pearson, deceased, Mary F. Churchill, and Martha Goodwin.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Mary F. Churchill: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of May last past, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 12, 1872.

ALEX. MCCONOUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
n13 law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—SAMUEL R. DUMMER against JAMES L. KING.—Summons for Money.—Com. not Ser.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 14th day of November, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at No. 61 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and, if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for $4,730, and with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1872, besides costs.

R. DAILY, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

n27 law6wW*

CHANCERY COURT.—FIRST DISTRICT, Southern Chancery Division, State of Alabama Register's office, Mobile, Nov. 4, 1872.—WILLIAM J. PEAKE & CO. and M. P. LEVY & CO., et al., 3281, vs. WILLIAM MCKERRELL, Assignee.—All creditors of Myer Cohen and all persons having claims against said Cohen are hereby notified that by a decree of said Chancery Court, rendered at the June term, A. D. 1872 and by a decree rendered at Chambers, in Vacation, Nov. 1, 1872, they are required to appear and file their claims before the Register of said Court in Mobile, Ala., with proof thereof, by the 1st day of January, A. D. 1873, and all claims not presented and proved shall be barred. This advertisement will be published for six successive weeks by advertisement in a newspaper published in the City of Mobile, and one published in the City of New-York, as required in said decree.

JAMES GILLETTE, Register and Master.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 22, 1872, the stockholders of the Star Fire Insurance Company are required to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, being twenty-five per cent on the capital stock, at the office of the Company, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire, and in case of failure of any stockholder to pay said assessment at or before the time named, his stock will be reduced twenty-five per cent. of its par value.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, Vice-President.
JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 417 WEST 23D-ST.—A GENTLEman and wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large, handsomely-furnished room, furnished or unfurnished, on parlor-floor; has closet-room, bath, grate, and gas. Will furnish meals, or, if desired for house-keeping, will give privilege in dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and cellar. Also, one entire second floor to let, unfurnished.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, VERY DEsirably located, Madison-square, wish to rent one or two handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath attached, to gentlemen. Address C. M. B., Box No. 14 Times Up-town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st.

MISS H. OGDEN,

No. 5 East 31st-st. A parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also, one large room on fourth floor.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,287 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARlor floor, will accommodate a large family, can be had, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.

A LADY WHO TAKES A FEW BOARD-ers has parlor and bedroom on the second story to rent: unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 25 East 9th-st.

PARTIES OF REFINEMENT WISHing an elegantly-furnished second floor, with first-class board, can find accommodations at No. 15 East 46th-st.; unquestionable references exchanged.

WEST 31-ST.—ELEGANT AND FRESHLY furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor, including extensive bed and bath room, with or without private table. No. 38.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT and back rooms; wash closets, hot and cold water, bath-room, ample closets, with good board; moderate prices. No. 217 West 40th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with first-class board; southern exposure; unexceptionable reference given and required. No. 117 East 34th-st.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—A VERY DESIRable parlor and bedroom, third story, front, with board, for one or two gentlemen; with or without bath-room

HORACE GREELEY.

An Imposing Popular Tribute to His Memory.

Thousands of People View the Remains at the City Hall.

Details of the Funeral Programme Today.

A constant stream of citizens poured into the City Hall yesterday, to view the remains of Horace Greeley. Shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a hearse containing the casket and body of Mr. Greeley arrived at the main entrance of the City Hall, where it was received by Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct; a strong force of officers, the Joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and the guard of honor deputed by the Typographical Society. The casket was conveyed to the Governor's Room, which had been duly prepared for its reception. Mr. George Roome, the keeper of the Hall, having draped the building with crape. The façade was hung with heavy mourning, and the pillars were festooned with black crape. A large picture of Mr. Greeley, set in an ebony frame, was placed over the portico, and over the frieze was spread a large black banner, which had on its face in white letters, "We remember with pride, his busy life." Immediately on the reception of the body, Capt. Leary telegraphed to Superintendent Kelso for the reserves, and one sergeant and twelve policemen from twenty-three police precincts in the City were promptly on hand. A cordon was formed through the various passages in the building and out in the Park, which effectually prevented the vast crowd in waiting from breaking the line of admission. There were at least 5,000 persons waiting to see the body. Capt. Leary, perceiving that a large number of ladies were in the line, formed a separate line for them, and thus removed a great deal of confusion which would otherwise have taken place. The line of citizens waiting to see the body was two deep, and extended from the main entrance of the City Hall, up the main pathway to Broadway, down the main path to Chambers-street, down by the Controller and Sheriff's offices to Chatham-street. In the Governor's Room the scene was of a very sorrowful character. The entrances were hung with United States flags draped in black, and the curtains of the windows were similarly decorated. Hung between the doors of the ante-room was an unique and appropriate decoration presented by the employes of the *Tribune*. It was in the shape of a shield, having emblazoned, "It is done," succeeded by a wreath of corn inclosing a poem eulogistic of Mr. Greeley's career. An ax and eagle's quill crossed formed the lower escutcheon. The casket containing Mr. Greeley's body was placed on a stand in the centre of the room. The black-walnut of the casket was appropriately hung with flowers. The remains were attired in a plain suit of black clothes, the right arm crossed over the chest. The face was somewhat discolored, owing to the taking of a plaster cast on the night previous, but, with that exception, and the attenuation consequent on Mr. Greeley's illness, there was but little change in his well-known face. Nothing about it seemed to denote that his death had been attended by any painful circumstances, and, looking at him with a stranger's eye, it would be readily conceived that he had passed quietly into death. At the head of the casket were two crowns of white camelias, presented by Mayor Hall and the members of the Common Council, and a photograph of the deceased taken during his life. At the foot were several wreaths of violets and camelias and a cross of roses and camelias, with the inscription, "*Fama Semper Vivat*," presented by the Female Department of Grammar School No. 19. Mr. George W. McLean, sent a lyre of camelias, which was placed on the lid of the casket.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the crowd surged in. Foremost among the citizens who entered was Gen. John A. Dix. He was closely followed by Mayor Havemeyer. Gen. E. A. Merritt, Samuel J. Tilden, Gen. John Cochrane, Rufus Andrews, Augustus Schell, Thomas C. Acton, Jackson A. Schultz, John A. Kennedy, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, ex-Corporation Counsel Fowler, Police Commissioners Barr, Bosworth, and Manierre, Richard O'Gorman, Justice Koch, and many others. All day long the people passed in and out of the City Hall. The remarkable feature of the crowd was the diversity of character among the visitors. The highest and the lowliest were in close conjunction. Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, was next to Pat. Davis, the keeper of a Cherry-street liquor-store, and both had equal reverence for the dead. One lady in passing by the casket bent down and reverently kissed the forehead of the dead. She passed into the ante-room weeping bitterly. Inquiry ascertained that she was one whom Mr. Greeley during his life-time had benefited by his charity. The Typographical Union guard of honor, composed of Messrs. Charles McDevitt, T. W. Faulkner, Peter C. Baker, W. O. Bourne, T. E. Teale, and J. J. Reid, relieved each other, and were constantly present. Messrs. J. R. Stewart and E. T. Carpenter, representing Mr. Greeley's family, were present at the request of Mr. Greeley's daughters, and received such of the visitors as had known Mr. Greeley. In the afternoon, Mayor Powell and the Brooklyn Common Council came, and were received by Assistant-Alderman Connor, representing the Government of the City. An affecting incident occurred during the visit of Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Sing Sing, who for many years had been an intimate friend of Mr. Greeley. He could not curb his feelings, and cried bitterly. He was taken into the ante-room by Mr. Carpenter, and did not recover his composure for some time.

Gen. Cochrane received the following dispatch about 4 o'clock:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The President, his Private Secretary, and two members of his Cabinet, will be at the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEO. M. ROBESON.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Thurlow Weed came in, saw the body, and left silently, being recognized but by few of the many present. For hours the stream of persons desirous of seeing the body poured in. After 6 o'clock there were but few ladies in the line, which was almost wholly composed of working men. At 10 o'clock the last of the line passed through the room, and the procession closed. From 6 o'clock up to the time of closing, the colored population appeared in strong force. After the last of the citizens had passed through the room, the main body of the Police force followed, and the entire reserve on duty was dismissed by Capt. Leary and returned to their several precincts. Reverent hands then closed the casket lid, the intimate friends secured flowers as mementoes, the decorations were taken away, and shortly before 11 o'clock the remains were removed to the residence of Mr. Sinclair, in Forty-fifth-street, whence they will be taken to Dr. Chapin's Church this morning.

The Police Arrangements.

Superintendent Kelso, having acceded to the request of the friends of Mr. Greeley and the Municipal authorities to act as Grand Marshal, and take full charge of the details of the funeral procession, yesterday perfected the necessary Police arrangements for the sorrowful and imposing event. He designated Inspectors Dilks and Walling as his special aids, and detailed a force of over 800 patrolmen and the necessary officers to preserve order and keep the streets through which the funeral procession will pass clear of pedestrians and vehicles during the moving of the cortége. Dr. Chapin's Church, at Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, will be in charge of Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and 250 patrolmen have been detailed for duty in and about the building. Superintendent Kelso will make his head-quarters at Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, and all civic societies and bodies wishing to follow the remains are requested to form in regular order on Fifth-avenue, north of Forty-fifth-street, and will fall in immediately in the rear of the carriages containing the mourners, the Municipal authorities, &c. The funeral procession will be headed by a detachment of mounted Police, and a special detail of forty patrolmen, commanded by Capt. Ullman, of the Fourth Precinct. Fifth-avenue, from the church to Fourteenth-street, will be in charge of Capt. Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. A reserve force, under command of Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, will be stationed at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to keep the open space in front of the hotel clear. A similar force, under Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, will have charge of Union-square. Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to the Battery will be in charge of the Captains of the various precincts which border on that thoroughfare. From Fourteenth to Bond-street, Capt. Byrnes, Fifteenth Precinct; from Bond to Canal-street, Capt. Clinchy, Fourteenth Precinct, and Capt. McCullough, Eighth Precinct; from Canal to Chambers-street, Capts. Kennedy, Sixth Precinct, and Petty, Fifth Precinct; from Chambers to Fulton-street, Capt. Williamson, Third Precinct; from Fulton-street to the Battery, Capts. Caffrey, Second Precinct, Van Dusen, First Precinct, and Ward, Twenty-seventh Precinct. Capt. James M. Leary, Twenty-sixth Precinct, will have charge of the City Hall Park.

At the Battery, Capt. Copeland will be in charge with a force of 200 patrolmen. A detachment of the mounted force will be detailed as an escort to the Mayor and Common Council and the guests of the Municipal authorities, while en route from the City Hall to the church. It is expected that the above arrangements will be ample to preserve order and proper decorum during the passage of the cortége through the streets. The procession will be guarded front and rear and on the flanks by a cordon of Police and a detachment of the mounted force will act as a guard of honor, surrounding the hearse and carriages containing the pall-bearers. The streets through which the procession will move will be cleared by the Police at the approach of the head of the column, and will be kept clear until the rear of the column shall have passed, and nothing will be allowed to impede the continuous march of the cortége.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, had an extra force of laborers and street-sweepers at work, yesterday, cleaning Fifth-avenue, Broadway, and Fourteenth-street, through which thoroughfares the funeral procession will pass today.

Owing to the funeral of Mr. Greeley, the regular session of the Board of Health has been postponed until Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The Grand Division S. of T. of Eastern New-York held a special session yesterday, at Trenor's Hall, Williamsburg, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Horace Greeley. The Order will appear in regalia.

All the branches of the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine Courts adjourned over until to-morrow in consequence of the funeral of Mr. Greeley. In Supreme Court, Chambers, the motion to adjourn was made by ex-Judge Peabody, who prefaced it by a few very feeling remarks on the character and life of Mr. Greeley. In all the other Courts the adjournment was on the volition of the Judge holding it.

Commissioner Van Nort has issued an order that the offices of the Department of Public Works be closed today between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., out of respect for the memory of Mr. Greeley.

The President and officers of the German Greeley and Brown Clubs, the delegates of the Central Committee, and the Executive Committee will meet in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, at 11 o'clock, to join the funeral procession in a body.

Preparations at the Church of Divine Paternity.

The ladies of the Committee appointed by the congregation of Dr. Chapin's Church to drape the building for Mr. Greeley's obsequies, have finished their labor of love. Scores of delicate hands and loving hearts have labored incessantly for the past twenty-four hours to make the preparations worthy of the occasion, and it was near midnight when the finishing touches were being applied. Seldom in the annals of this City has a church been so elaborately or tastefully draped from floor to ceiling. Over each of the arched doorways on Fifth-avenue a national flag is suspended, heavily draped in mourning. In the vestibule, which is also heavily draped, a large portrait of Mr. Greeley is suspended, edged with crape, caught up by rosettes. In the interior of the building broad folds of black drapery depend from the ridge of the roof, and are caught up by large rosettes of crape, and festooned around the pillars on either side. The balconies all round are also heavily draped, and at each pillar is placed a wreath of ivy or smilax, fastened with camelias or tuberoses. The organ is tastefully hung with mourning. But it is in the vicinity of the pulpit that the most elaborate preparations have been made. The rich carvings in rear of the pulpit, the pulpit itself, the chairs within the chancel, together with the chancel rail and steps, are magnificently draped with black cloth, looped up with large rosettes of crape, and tastefully decorated with running vines, ivy, camelias, tuberoses and heliotropes in endless profusion, while from the carved pillars on either side of the pulpit of reading desk is an arch composed of ivy, immortelle, tuberoses, and other white flowers, bearing in its centre the words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," wrought in crimson flowers on a white ground. In front of the pulpit is the motto, "It is done," worked in flowers within a ground of white tuberoses, lilies and camelias. A number of ladies connected with the *Tribune* employes, have sent to the church a magnificent floral offering, five feet five inches high, which stands in the centre of the aisle, at the chancel rail. The chancel step is covered with a rich velvet cloth, and scarcely an inch of the material can be seen, so thick are the flowers, of the choicest description, strewn over it by affectionate mourners. The catafalque is composed of rich black velvet, and both this and the pall will be literally covered with flowers. Mr. Greeley's pew has been elegantly decorated with crape, and a heavy festoon of the same material is suspended from the wall. The seat is covered with flowers, and a floral tribute from a young lady of the congregation, representing a broken lyre, is placed in Mr. Greeley's own seat, while running vines and ivy are gracefully intertwined with the sable trappings. The entire space within the chancel will be occupied by clergymen anxious to assist in the ceremonies, and it is expected that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will occupy the pulpit with Dr. Chapin. The entire choir of St. Francis Xavier's Church will be present, under direction of the organist. The names of the pall-bearers will not be given to the public before the funeral takes place, there being some doubt as to whether all those invited will act. The Committee of the church were in attendance in the basement last night to receive applications for seats from ladies. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the efforts of the ladies to obtain the coveted tickets, and there must have been at least fifty applicants for every seat at the disposal of the Committee.

Programme of Arrangements, Under the Auspices of the Common Council.

The following programme of arrangements was yesterday issued by the Common Council Committee:

The military and civic officers of the United States, located in this and adjoining cities.

The officers of the Government of the State of New-York, and of other States, now in this City.

The Mayor and the members of the Common Council of this City, and the heads of the several Departments of the Municipal Government.

The Mayors and members of the Common Council of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Long Island City, Newark, and other neighboring cities; the several officers of the County of New-York, the Judges of the Supreme, Superior, Marine, Common Pleas, and District Civil and Police Courts are hereby requested to meet in the Governor's and Common Council's Rooms, in the City Hall, on Wednesday, December 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., where they will be received by the Committee, preparatory to proceeding to Dr. Chapin's church, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, and participating in the funeral ceremonies. In consequence of the short space of time allowed the Special Committee to make the necessary arrangements for viewing the body of the deceased while in state in the Governor's Room, and arranging for the obsequies, they are precluded from extending personal invitation to the persons, corporations, and officials above mentioned, and they are hereby respectively invited to attend without the formality of a personal invitation.

Being the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies, it is recommended by the Common Council that our citizens close their respective places of business, and refrain from any secular employment; that the owners or masters of vessels in the harbor, and the owners or occupants of dwellings in the City, be requested to display their flags at half-mast from sunrise until sunset. The Committee direct that the flags on the City Hall and all other public buildings be also displayed at half-mast. The offices of the Corporation will be closed.

It is particularly requested by the Committee that those who have charge of the church and Fire Department bells in the City will cause them to be tolled from 1 o'clock P. M. until the close of the procession, about 3 P. M.

It is also requested that the houses along the route may be suitably draped in mourning emblems.

The streets through which the procession will pass are reserved from curb to curb for the funeral cortége. On arriving at the church the guests will enter in the same order, and be seated as directed by Alderman Falconer and Assistant Aldermen Geis and Connor.

After the services in church, they will resume their seats in the carriages in the same order as they arrived, and move in procession, subject to the order of the Chief of Police.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
JOHN FALCONER,
THOMAS COMAN,
Special Committee Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS R. CONNOR,
MICHAEL HEALY,
FRANCIS J. GEIS,
JOSEPH P. STRACK,
JOHN GALVIN,
Special Committee Board Assistant Aldermen.
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, Secretary.

The guests of the City authorities will assemble at the City Hall at 9 A. M.

Heads of civic bodies and others will apply to F. J. Twomey, Secretary of the Committee, at Room No. 8, City Hall, for tickets for seats in the church, and will be furnished with a coach-ticket by the Secretary.

The coaches will proceed in the following order from the City Hall:

Mayor and Common Council of New-York.

Heads of Departments, Judges, and other New-York City officials.

Mayor and Common Council of the City of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Long Island City, and other adjoining cities.

Military and civic officers of the United States.

Officers of the Government of the State and of other States now in the City.

Officers of the County of New-York.

The citizens generally are respectfully invited to join in the funeral procession, after the line of march is taken up from the church, after the service.

Mrs. Greeley's Will.

From a cursory examination of the will of Mrs. Greeley, by permission of Mr. Skinner, Assistant Surrogate of Westchester County, it appears that she appointed Mr. Greeley and Miss Ida Greeley her executor and executrix respectively. The bulk of the estate is to be divided equally between the two daughters, Miss Ida and Miss Gabrielle Greeley.

As a token of her affection for her husband, she bequeathed to him all her pictures and statuary, a rare and valuable collection. She further instructs Miss Ida Greeley to appropriate $100 to the purchase of some additional memento of her affection for her husband, and present the same to him.

In case of Mr. Greeley dying or marrying again, Mrs. Greeley's real estate is not to be sold nor the principal of the property to be used by either of the children, without the joint consent of Miss Ida Greeley and Judge Hart.

Mrs. Greeley had a policy of life insurance upon Mr. Greeley's life to the amount of some $10,000 to $20,000. It is also stated that she owned some shares of *Tribune* and various other stocks, besides considerable real estate.

The Fire Department Escort.

A special order was issued last night by the Fire Commissioners, detailing eighty-eight men to act as part of the funeral escort of Horace Greeley. The men are ordered to report at Firemen's Hall this morning at 9 o'clock, in full uniform and white gloves. The men will form in companies, under the command of Foremen King, Walsh, Van Orden, and Griffiths, and Assistant Foremen Murry, Cashman, Pettigrew, and Brenan. The entire battalion, under the command of Assistant Engineer O'Shay, will proceed to the church, and there take their place in the line. The Commissioners have resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

Action of Departments, Societies, and Other Bodies.

A special meeting of the Department of Public Instruction, yesterday, adopted a resolution to the effect that the President and Commissioners Jarvis and Holland be appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of this Department in relation to the death of Horace Greeley. Commissioner Lewis moved that the Board attend. Commissioners Lewis, Sands, and Wood as such committee were appointed, and the Board adjourned.

The Commissioners will attend the funeral.

The Trenton Board of Trade, in connection with a large number of citizens, met, last evening in their rooms, which were filled, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to Mr. Greeley's death. Resolutions of regret were passed, and it was resolved to request such of the citizens as were desirous of attending the funeral today, to meet and attend in a body. A large number of citizens will attend.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County, last evening appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. L. Palmer, A. J. Perry, David Williams, James Tanner, and Albert Daggett, who drafted resolutions with regard to the death of Hon. Horace Greeley.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met at the head-quarters, last evening when resolutions on the death of Mr. Greeley were reported by Mr. Pitt and unanimously adopted.

Address of the National Democratic Committee.

The National Democratic Committee have issued the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

The Democratic National Convention did, in July, 1872, with an unanimity unprecedented in the history of the party, nominate, as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, Horace Greeley, of New-York.

Six States cast their electoral votes for him at the late election, and millions of men in the other States, where we failed of success, testified their appreciation of his noble character and the great services he had rendered the country by voting our electoral ticket.

But Horace Greeley is dead, and the splendor of the political victory achieved by his opponents is now diminished by the sorrow which this sad event has cast upon the people whom he loved, and who regarded him as one of the best, truest, and bravest of men. The lessons of his pure and blameless life will long remain impressed upon the age in which he lived.

Every beat of his great heart was in sympathy with humanity in its broadest form; he loved the Government, he loved his fellow-men, and the labors of his whole life were to elevate the condition of mankind.

No struggle for liberty, civil or religious, was ever made on the surface of the earth since his manhood began, with which he did not affectionately sympathize, and to which he failed to give faithful and powerful aid. Every day of his life abounded with acts of kindness, of charity, of forgiveness, and love.

Not his stricken family alone, but a stricken people sorrow for a loss wholly inscrutable, and almost unparalleled.

The National Democratic Committee, in behalf of the great party who achieved honor by their faithful effort to elect him to the first office in the Government, will do all in their power to honor his name and memory. (Signed.) AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Greeley and the Associated Press.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ROOMS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Associated Press, held this day, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Erastus Brooks, and seconded by Messrs. Jones and Bangs, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we receive, with feelings of very deep sorrow intelligence of the death of Horace Greeley, the founder of the New-York *Tribune*, for more than thirty years its editor in chief, and one of the original proprietors in the organization of the Associated Press of the country.

Resolved, That the newspaper Press of the United States loses in him one of its ablest conductors, a writer unsurpassed in the purity of his English, in clearness of expression, and in concise and logical conclusions drawn from premises which he believed to be founded in truth. In his eventful life we see the success which followed earnest labor, courageous action and manly independence, as well as the evidence of a temperate, orderly, and well-spent life. We remember him, in connection with our own calling, as the faithful apprentice, the good printer, the accomplished editor, and the liberal proprietor. Losing all this in one for so many years at the head of his profession, our loss is second only to that of the public, in whose interests, in the Press of the country and in the forum of debate, he labored for more than forty years of his life.

Resolved, That our profoundest sympathies go out to the daughters of our late associate and friend, in their double affliction of the loss of mother and father within a brief month, and that we tender to them, in their great sorrow, our sincere condolence and respect.

Resolved, That the recent death of three of the oldest and most distinguished editors of the journals of this City, admonishes us of the uncertainty of life, of the instability of all human affairs, and that, as daily teachers in and chroniclers of the great transactions of the world, it becomes us to be ready to meet that summons which, only a little in advance of us, has called home our late friend and brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of the Association, be forwarded to the family of the deceased and published by the Associated Press.

Resolved, That the members of this Association will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

DAVID M. STONE, President.
I. W. ENGLAND, Secretary.

Action of the Apollo Hall Reform Association.

The Apollo Hall Reform Association adopted the following resolutions last evening, on the motion of Mr. Daniel R. Lyddy:

Resolved, That the Apollo Hall Reform Democracy have learned with profound regret of the sad demise of our illustrious fellow-citizen, Mr. Horace Greeley. We take this opportunity of expressing our admiration for his great talents, his spotless integrity, his unflinching patriotism, and the noble charity which ever inspired his public and private conduct, and that in his death our country has lost one of her worthiest sons, philanthropy its most generous ally, and liberty its most devoted champion.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes and sent to the journals for publication.

At the Stock Exchange.

At the first session of the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday, after extended and appropriate remarks by Mr. S. V. White, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chair be requested to appoint a committee of ten to represent the New-York Stock Exchange at the funeral of the late Horace Greeley.

The Chair, in accordance with the resolution, appointed the following gentlemen: S. V. White, Thomas Denny, Jr., George H. Brodhead, T. B. Musgrave, Charles Graham, George W. McLean, C. J. Turner, E. Thomson, H. T. Morgan, Robert Colby.

At the Gold Exchange.

The members of the New-York Gold Exchange, at a meeting held yesterday, resolved as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Horace Greeley, to adjourn at 1 o'clock today, and appoint a committee of thirty members to represent the Exchange at the funeral ceremonies.

Dangerous Illness of Mr. Greeley's Sister.

We publish the following by request of Mr. Greeley's family:

Mrs. J. F. Cleveland is now lying very ill at her residence in Cottage-place. Owing to the critical condition into which she was thrown by the shock of her brother's death, the original plan adopted for Mr. Greeley's obsequies was altered, and the remains, instead of lying through Sunday and Monday at Mrs. Cleveland's house, were taken to that of her cousin, Mrs. Sinclair. Mrs. Cleveland's physician is in hourly attendance at her bedside, and it was by his express orders that the change of arrangements was made.

Railroad Litigation.

The application by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for an injunction to restrain the National Railroad Company, or any of the companies united with them, from constructing a railroad between New-York and Philadelphia, which shall compete with them in their business, came up yesterday morning before the Vice-Chancellor, at Trenton, N. J. The bill was read, and a part of the answer also. The argument on the part of the complainants will be opened by Benjamin Williamson, today.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Commissioners of Emigration failed to hold their regular meeting yesterday, owing to the absence of a quorum.

A Fair for the benefit of the New-York Colored Mission is in progress, at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

Margaret Flaherty, aged 38, yesterday fell out of a fifth-story window of her residence, No. 378 East Eighth-street, and received fatal injuries.

A schooner lies wrecked about half a mile north-east of the point of Sandy Hook, in a dangerous locality. She lies in four fathoms water, and her masts are visible.

The Court of General Sessions has fixed on Monday next as the day for the trial of Abraham Nelson, on the charge of burglariously entering the office of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The ladies of the Beekman Hill M. E. Church have opened a bazaar at the chapel, Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, for the purpose of obtaining funds to furnish the new church.

The Vessel-owners' Association met at its rooms in Pine-street, yesterday afternoon. Little of interest was considered, save the law of compulsory pilotage, which it was strongly argued should be repealed.

Coroner Young has taken the ante-mortem statement of Michael Lynch, who was badly beaten by Thomas Coggie on the 27th ultimo. The jury rendered a verdict against Coggie, who is locked up to await the result of the injuries.

Francis Brady and Hugh Reilly were arrested by Detectives Elder and Heidelberg, and committed at the Tombs, yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail, on a charge of assaulting with brass knuckles Chas. S. Colby, conductor on a Grand-street car, on Sunday last.

It has been authoritatively stated that the reception of Minister Washburne by the Union League Club will not be postponed. A dispatch from Schuyler Colfax announces that he will positively be present, and, if at all possible, the President will also attend.

The funeral of the late Commodore John Calhoun, of the United States Navy, took place yesterday at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street and Broadway. The services were conducted by Bishop Clarkson and Rev. Dr. Swope. The remains were taken to Woodlawn for interment.

Judge Brady has rendered a decision in favor of Charles T. Chester, directing that a mandamus issue to the Controller compelling him to pay Mr. Chester's claim, amounting to $194,389 81, being a balance due under a contract to put up fire telegraph apparatus throughout the City.

The German Fair, which is to be opened on the 10th inst., for the benefit of the German Hospital and Dispensary, will be provided with an abundant collection of goods, including a splendid rose-wood piano, valued at $825, a donation of one of the German piano manufacturing firms. The Fair will be held at the German Savings Bank building, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, John Kelly, of No. 26 Elizabeth-street, and Charles Hesslein, of No. 75 Mott-street, quarreled at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, and during the fracas which ensued, Kelly stabbed Hesslein in the left shoulder with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Both the belligerents were locked up at the Mulberry-street Police Station. Kelly was afterward committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

Yesterday afternoon ex-Senator "Mike" Norton was in the Tombs Police Court, getting bail for one of his constituents. Mike had on an immense diamond pin, which rivaled in brilliancy a calcium light. Inside of the prisoners' railing were three or four noted pickpockets, among whom Mr. Norton was compelled to pass. When he had concluded his business he missed his pin, and although all the prisoners were searched, no trace of the jewel could be found.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. Andrew Ottarson, successor of the late Dr. Cochran, was sworn in as Health Officer yesterday.

City Clerk Wm. G. Bishop made yesterday his return to the Controller of moneys received during November for cartmen's licenses and other fees, amounting to $1,069.

Francis Duplau, aged seventeen years, of No. 307 Columbia-street, while quarreling with some boys in Woodhull-street, near Columbia, last evening, was stabbed in the back with a knife and seriously injured. The assailants were not arrested.

Yesterday, Mr. Silas B. Dutcher surrendered his office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue to Mr. L. Hawley, who was duly installed. A farewell address to Mr. Dutcher was read by Mr. Edward Burke, and a poem by Mr. J. E. Royall, attachés of the office.

A caucus of Republicans was held last evening at a private house in the City of Brooklyn, for the purpose of making nominations of persons to fill certain offices in Kings County. The only names agreed upon last evening were Selah B. Carll and Gen. James Jordan for Police Commissioners.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Capt. Augustic Lawrence was yesterday elected keeper of Pelham Bridge for the ensuing year.

The Grand Jury for Westchester County were sworn yesterday at the opening of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer at White Plains.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Court-house Commissioners have presented their annual report to the Board of Supervisors, from which it appears they have sold bonds to the amount of $15,000. Their expenses have been, for Court-house site, $12,500; for furniture and office supplies, &c., $905 05.

NEW-JERSEY.

Patrick Dooner, a switch-tender, was struck by a locomotive at the Washington-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday, and fatally injured.

The Collector of Taxes of the City of Orange reports receipts for the past month at $71,983 89; disbursements, $68,645 30. Balance on hand, $338 59.

A fire on Sunday afternoon in the Bricksburg Manufacturing Company's works, at Bricksburg, destroyed property worth $10,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

Lieut. John F. Chase, Pay-master of the Fifth Veteran Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., has been sentenced to be cashiered and dishonorably dismissed from the service for misappropriating the regimental funds.

The Jersey City Board of Works yesterday discharged eight street inspectors, refused to raise the pay of street laborers, and passed stringent rules governing the hours of the clerks employed in the Department.

An association has been organized in Jersey City for the purpose of establishing a law library. Chancellor Zabriskie, Judge Bedle, Attorney-General Gilchrist, and other prominent members of the Bar belong to the association, which now numbers about fifty gentlemen.

The Supreme Court of New-Jersey, has ordered the Greenville taxes, over which there has been so great a contest, to be reduced. From the levy for 1872, $22,600 are taken, while the special township rate of $1 90 has been reduced to $1 22. There is great rejoicing among the people at the result.

The debt of the City of Paterson amounts to $1,250,000, with assets amounting to $900,000. The city has been obliged to pay to the banks on notes almost the entire amount of taxes thus far collected, and little money is left on which to run the City Government. The Board of Aldermen has appointed a committee to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue $250,000 in bonds to pay off the floating debt of the city.

[Advertisement.]

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;" but that KNOX, in selling to the ladies his magnificent Fancy Furs, and to the gentlemen his beautiful Winter styles of Hats, "acts well his part," there is no question. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or at his elegant store under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Wm. B. Astor's portrait is given, with a sketch of character and life; a fine portrait of Wm. H. Seward, and other very interesting matter, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December. Only thirty cents, or $3 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AT CLUB RATES.—All the best publications are furnished at club rates with THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3, and THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2, a year. Make out your list, and send, with stamp, for an estimate to S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Chapped hands and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Atlantic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. F. A. Horton and friends, Hon. Mark Howard, Mrs. Howard, Miss Amy Howard, M. A. Wurtz, Mrs. Wurtz, Mrs. Elliott and child, T. Rosenberg, Mr. Holden, Mrs. Holden, R. M. Shoemaker, J. R. Keach, A. P. Watt, F. H. Terry, Mrs. Terry, Miss Terry, Miss Badgly, Mrs. A. M. Osborn, W. E. Osborn, G. M. Steele, Markoe Wright, Rev. P. Barningham, H. W. Tynan.

In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.—Wm. F. Horton, Mrs. Elisabeth Barrie, Master R. Barrie, Mrs. Geo. Barrie, Master Alex. Barrie, Mrs. Ann Johnson, Mrs. Jno. Baker, Wm. Hughes and lady, Mrs. Geo. P. Ruggles, Mrs. Eliza Waites, Miss Henrietta Waites, Prof. Smith and lady, Miss Barber, Miss Huntingdon, Miss M. Scott, J. Wood, George Seaver and lady, A. McMillan, Pennell, Esq., A. Regner de la Villett and lady, Hugh Christie, Mrs. Frothingham, Luke Agnew, Miss Agnew, Robert White, Thomas Hayes and child, Mrs. Collie, Master Collie, Timons Nevins and lady, A. Grieve, John Keimer, J. L. Merrill, Mrs. Wyllie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:08	Sun sets......4:33	Moon rises..8:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:56	Gov. Island..11:45	Hell Gate..1:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Gion; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company.

Barks Lizzie Dalgliah, (Br.,) Stewart, Gibraltar for orders, Heney & Parker; Rebecca, (Aust.,) Celeovich, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Saguenay, (Br.,) Browne, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Charlotte, Whittemore, Cienfuegos, &c., Miller & Houghton; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Taorne, Rio Grande do Sul, Peniston & Co.

Schrs. Zeta Psi, Thompson, Kingston, Jam., S. De Cordova & Co.; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Hogan, Wilmington, N. C., Slaght & Petty; Eveline, Carroll, Bridgeton, Daniel Trowbridge & Co.; Henry H. Taber, Benson, Indianola, &c., Tupper & Beattie; Flying Fish, Silleck, Bridgeport, Conn., Ferguson & Wood; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Willims, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Trieste Nov. 1, Messina 5th, Palermo 8th, and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. to Henderson Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 25, lat. 40 54, lon. 49, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans Nov. 23, via Savannah 30th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. Nov. 27, lat. 28 37, lon. 79 40, fell in with steam-ship City of Merida, with machinery disabled, took her in tow; Dec. 1, passed steam-ships Western Metropolis and City of San Antonio bound S.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Nov. 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Stark, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship America, (N. G.,) Bussius, Bremen Nov. 16, and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and 535 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Ocean Express, (of Halifax,) Crowell, Rio Janeiro Oct. 7, via Hampton Roads Dec. 1, with coffee to Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Bark Adriatic, (of Dundee,) Cappon, Marseilles, 56 ds., and Gibraltar 35 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Richardson & Co.

Bark Pitfour, (of Piterhead,) Scroggie, Cephalonia 60 ds., with fruit to P. Balen & Co.—vessel to order.

Bark Skulda, (Norw.,) Strum, Hamburg Sept 24, with mdse. to John C. Seager.

Bark Hylton Castle, (of Sunderland,) Scott, Amoy Aug. 4 with tea to E. W. Corlies—vessel to Morewood & Co.

Bark Ninfa Tagliavia, (Ital.,) Baldi, Providence, in ballast to Sgobel & Day; will load for Gibraltar.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Trinidad 18 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Faustina, (of Stockton,) Hichborn, St. Martin's 11 ds., via Hampton Roads, with salt to Gill & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Left no vessels.

Brig Louisa Price, (Hay,) Wilson, Cape Hayti 16 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Rhone, (of Truro, N. S.,) Roberts, Old Harbor, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Chilion, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Gebhardt, Old Harbor, Jam., 27 ds., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 9 ds. from Bermuda, in ballast to Duncan McColl.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Loud, Pensacola 16 ds., with yellow pine lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Two Brothers, (of Bermuda,) Steen, Tuspan 41 ds., with cedar and honey to Alexander Murphy. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bring Ringwood, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Irwin, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.

Brig F. I. Merriman, Lecraw, Milk River, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Son.

Schr. Florence Bailey, (of New-London,) Bailey, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with oranges to Wm. Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Dec. 2, off Assateague, passed Schr. Charmer, bound N., under short sail, all hands at the pumps.

Schr. Jason, (of Machias,) Sawyer, Port-au-Prince 16 ds., with logwood to F. Marquez—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. L. H. Potter, Rogers, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to Ammerman & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. White Wing, Poland, Savannah, 5 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. W. A. Levering, Smith, Bull river, S. C., 9 ds., with phosphate rock to Master.

SAILED—Steam-ships James Adger, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; barks Estella, for Havana; C. E. Jayne, for Galveston; Alice Campbell, for New-Orleans; brig T. Remick, for Aspinwall; Nellie Ware, for Cienfuegos.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. W.; clear.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Silesia, which arrived on Monday, reports: Left Hamburg Nov. 13; arr. at Havre, after a very stormy passage, Nov. 15; having taken coals and cargo on board, left Havre Nov. 16 and proceeded down the Channel; had, during the whole passage across, heavy westerly gales and fearful breaking sea, which obliged us, for want of coals, to call at Halifax, where we arr., after a passage of 12 ds. and 16 hours, on Nov. 28; left that port on Nov. 30, and passed Sandy Hook at 10¾, Dec. 2; Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., fell in with British bark General Neill, (of Limerick,) water-logged, and took off the Captain, J. Goffe, and 16 of the crew; Nov. 26, lat. 43 20, lon. 30 10, passed a Bremen steam-ship bound E.; 27th, lat. 45 46, lon. 46 29, a Cunard steam-ship do. The S. brings 864 passengers.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—Arr., steamers William Crane, from Norfolk; Saxon, from Philadelphia; brigs Jolund, from Stockholm; Florence, from Inaqua.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3.—Passed out, steamer Cuba, for Havana; bark Hipparchus, for Queenstown; brig Glance, for Bermuda; brig Glendale, for Cardenas.

Sld., brig Planet, for Baltimore.

Arr., United States steamer Kansas, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 3.—The Powhatan, with the monitor Saugus, put back to the harbor last night. The bark Alice C has left this port for Baltimore, in tow of the tug Major.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 3.—The steam-ship Scandinavian, from Liverpool Nov. 21, arr. here this morning.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3.—Cld. bark Sacramento, Robbins, for Pernambuco, with 1,850 bbls. flour.

Foreign Ports.

MILK RIVER, Jam., Nov. 13.—In port, brigs Tempest and Ramirez, for New-York, loading.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 18.—In port, brig Surprise, Scott, from Baltimore, to load for New-York.

CAPE HAYTI, Nov. 18.—In port, schr. G. W. Brown, for Boston in 6 ds.

OLD HARBOR, Jam., Nov. 13.—In port, brigs Susan, (Br.,) for New-York, ldg.; Nancy Rose, for Turk's Island, to load for Boston; schrs. W. F. Cushing and Aizena, for New-York, ldg.

MAYAGUEZ, Nov. 21.—In port, schrs. Treat, for New-York in 7 ds.; Hattie E. Smith, for do., in 9 ds.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Hains, from New-York Nov. 23, arrived here at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST., ARE OPENING FRESH INVOICES OF FINE FRENCH CLOCKS AND BRONZES. THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS IS SPECIALLY CALLED TO OUR LARGE STOCK AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF BRONZES, BOTH IN LARGE AND SMALL PIECES.

LEATHER GOODS

TRAVELING-BAGS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, DRESSING AND TOILET CASES, WITH IVORY AND SILVER FITTINGS, WRITING-DESKS, LADIES' SHOPPING-BAGS, WITH RUSSIA LEATHER BELTS.

LEATHER, VELVET, AND GILT BRONZE JEWEL-CASKETS, RICH VELVET ODOUR CASES, WITH CUT-GLASS FLACONS.

RICH ENAMELED MENTON AND WEDGEWOOD VASES, &c., AND A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NOW OR NEVER. PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY. GIFT CONCERT POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK. A FEW TICKETS (SCATTERING NUMBERS ONLY) FOR SALE BY THOS. H. HAYS, NO. 609 BROADWAY. On SATURDAY the numbers of all important prizes will be telegraphed as soon as drawn, and conspicuously posted at No. 609 Broadway.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 96 Duane-st.

BROKAW BROTHERS NOW OFFER THEIR IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S & BOYS' FINE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE PRICES. 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Lafayette-place, opposite Astor-place.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

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BRONZES, Real and Imitation. Bronze, Gilt, and Marble CLOCKS, CARD-RECEIVERS AND PEDESTALS. CABINETS AND WRITING-DESKS. JARDINIERS AND FLOWERS. TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. LACE CURTAINS AND TIDIES. PRICES VERY LOW.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK LATELY BELONGING TO THE FIRM OF Bishop & Rein, now Dissolved.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, CORALS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, &c.

VICTOR BISHOP, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Right-Hand Side (North Half) Only Of the store lately occupied by Bishop & Rein.

After the dissolution of the copartnership, the stock of the late firm has been delivered to the undersigned, VICTOR BISHOP, by W. H. WICKHAM, Esq., Receiver, and an agreement made between the late partners, in consequence of which VICTOR BISHOP will occupy the above-described premises, UP TO JAN. 11, 1873, ONLY, and then vacate said premises and retire from the business.

The undersigned being, therefore, under the necessity of disposing, within that very short time, of the entire stock of the late concern, now offer all his goods, including DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CORALS, SILVERWARE, &c., at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES generally much under cost of manufacture or importation.

The attention of the public is earnestly called to this splendid stock of goods, sold under circumstances exceptionally favorable to purchasers.

VICTOR BISHOP, Fifth-avenue Hotel, Right-hand side (north half) only of the store lately occupied by Bishop & Rein.

American Institute Fair, 1871.

Report of Judges upon GILT and BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS, and BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:

We fully agree that the bronze fixtures are superior in artistic design, workmanship, and finish to any made in this country, and probably in the world. The bronzes, especially the large pieces, which are copied from the French, are the best productions of the country. The glass chandeliers are equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Osler manufacture, (English,) which have been heretofore acknowledged the best in the world. The glass is of unusual whiteness. They rank A1.

W. B. OGDEN, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.
SAMUEL D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

WAREROOMS OF Mitchell, Vance & Co., No. 597 Broadway, New-York.

P. S.—FAIR OF 1872 (just closed) conferred "MEDAL OF SPECIAL AWARD."

HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS For the Trade, Sunday-Schools, Fairs AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, AT WHOLESALE.

We have imported direct a large variety of the latest novelties in TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS, Expressly suited for the trade, and for persons purchasing in quantities. Having by our direct importation saved all intermediate profits and commissions, we are enabled to sell these goods at less than DOWN-TOWN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Fairs, Sunday-schools, and charitable institutions, will be VERY LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION, 287 and 289 8th-av., near 24th-st.

Ve. J. Magnin, Guedin & Co., No. 652 Broadway,

Have now opened their whole Importation of Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Fans, Opera Glasses, Smelling-Bottles, Leather Belts and Chatelaines, Gilt and Shell Jewelry, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods, selected for the Holidays, and call special attention to their stock of FINE SWISS WATCHES, Paris and Geneva Gold Jewelry. Sole Agents for the JAMES NARDIN WATCH.

WM. A. DROWN & CO., NOS. 498 AND 500 BROADWAY, Will exhibit and offer to dealers, on WEDNESDAY Dec. 4, an extensive line of UMBRELLAS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. MANUFACTORY, NO. 246 MARKET, NOS. 13, 15 and 17 SOUTH 3D STS., PHILADELPHIA.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

HOLIDAYS. Throughout December, commencing MONDAY, 2d inst., our store will REMAIN OPEN during the evening. TIFFANY & CO., Union-square.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS, 502-504 BROADWAY —ONLY.— OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' FURS, At the Lowest Possible Prices. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEAL SKIN FUR, IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF SACQUES AND TURBANS. 502-504 Broadway. N. B.—Our business in all its departments, wholesale and retail, is only at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway.

C. G. GUNTHER & CO., UNION-SQUARE --ONLY.-- FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ENDLESS VARIETY, all sold at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES by said firm, comprising C. GODFREY GUNTHER, CHRISTIAN G. GUNTHER, NATHANIEL E. MAYCOCK. Late of No. 46 Maiden-lane and Nos. 502 and 504 B'way NOW UNION-SQUARE ONLY.

EXTRA!!!

UNION ADAMS & CO. Have manufactured expressly for the present season a Splendid Variety of House Coats, Smoking Jackets, Robes de Chambre, Railway Rugs, Traveling Shawls, &c., &c., &c., Adapted to Comfort. Second Story, Front, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

The "Light Running" "Domestic"

BEST Sewing-Machine

A MACHINE will be furnished (for trial) to RESPONSIBLE PARTIES with an instructor (without charge) upon application at our Warerooms, (temporary,) 96 CHAMBERS-ST. and 2 BOND-ST., N.Y., and 296 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. S.—Will remove early in 1873 to our new building, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., New-York.

F. BOOSS, NO. 449 BROADWAY, (Between Howard and Grand sts.) HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, and will offer, for the next sixty days, a full assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, of his own manufacture, in all variety. Also, his celebrated patent LEGANT MUFF, OF WHICH HE IS THE SOLE MANUFACTURER.

WEBER PIANO-FORTES. Pronounced by the First Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the BEST PIANOS MADE. Prices as reasonable, and terms as easy, as consistent with thorough workmanship. WAREROOMS, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF 16TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

WARREN RANGE FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71. Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., New-York.